

# Law Enforcement News

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## Nevada OK's 70-mph speed limit, as Senators eye action on Federal bills

Efforts to rescind the national 55-mile-an-hour speed limit have begun gathering steam, with two Western states taking steps to raise the limit within their own borders.

One such attempt by Nebraska legislators got as far as the Governor's desk before it was vetoed. In Nevada, however, a law was passed that would raise the speed limit — if only briefly.

The Nevada law raises the speed limit on Interstate highways from 55 to 70 miles per hour beginning July 1. However, if the Federal Government makes good on its pledge to revoke highway funding for states that increase the speed limit, the law might only remain in effect for a few minutes before it self-destructed automatically.

As outlined by Wayne Teglia, director of the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety, the law, passed last year, would set a 70-mile-per-hour speed limit on designated highways. "These highways will be picked by the Department of Transportation based on engineering design and traffic flow," among other qualities, Teglia said.

If the Federal Government permits the increased speed limit without withdrawing highway funds, then the legislature will simultaneously enact a man-

datory seat-belt law. "The catch-all for all of that is if the Federal Government does not approve it, the law will self-destruct," Teglia said.

At this point, said Teglia, Federal officials have indicated that they intend to withhold funds "so it may be in effect only ten minutes."

Nevada would stand to lose at least \$3.5 million in highway funds.

The mandatory seat-belt regulation was thrown in as a trade-off, said Teglia, noting that the Legislature saw the seat-belt law as a more effective way of saving lives than the national speed limit. If the law went into effect, he said, the Department of Motor Vehicles would conduct a study of the seat-belt law's effectiveness in light of the higher speed limit.

The national speed limit was enacted in 1974 as a fuel-conservation measure during the Arab oil embargo. States are required to achieve at least 50 percent compliance with the speed limit or face the loss of millions of dollars in revenue-sharing funds.

The Nebraska Legislature, meanwhile, swung into action in April, raising the speed limit to 70 miles per hour on Interstate highways. Supporters of the bill claimed that few people complied with the speed limit and that the

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## Ballistic knife seen as peril Laws urged to ban knife that shoots 30 feet, penetrates cops' body armor

A ballistic knife, which looks like an ordinary bunting knife but fires a 9-inch blade up to 30 feet, has begun turning up in various jurisdictions, sparking concern among law-enforcement officials and new legislation to ban sale, possession or use of the weapon.

One such knife was recently confiscated in a drug raid by Nassau County, N.Y., police. While District Attorney Denis Dillon said he was not aware of any injury caused by the knife, he cautioned that an officer seeing the knife might not know that all a criminal has to do is push a button and the knife would be propelled "into his body."

The knife, originally developed for elite Soviet guerilla forces, is being marketed by mail order by

the Florida Knife Corp. of Merritt Island, Fla. The weapon retails for \$79.95.

According to advertising claims made by the retailer, the weapon is the "most devastating knife ever produced," striking its target "silently and accurately" at a distance of up to 10 meters.

Most police officers killed in the line of duty are shot at a distance of 7 to 10 feet.

The ad for the ballistic knife goes on to state that "the penetration in typical targets is over five times that of a forceful manual stab."

Ed Grilli, a spokesman for the Nassau County D.A., said the knife "absolutely" has a killing power. "It is fired out of the han-

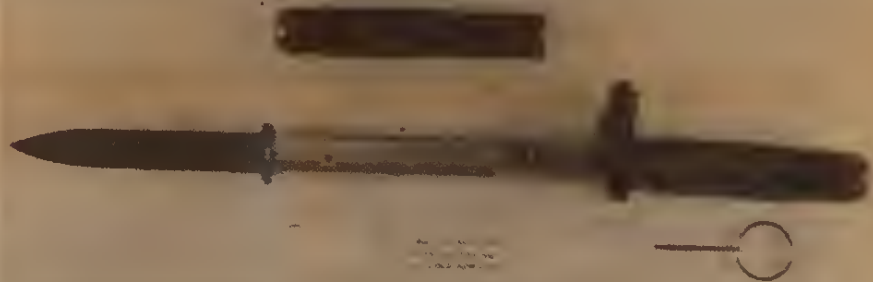
dle of the knife by a spring, it can penetrate within 10 meters a piece of meat or human flesh and as far as we're concerned, it has no lawful purpose. I can't even see any hunter being interested in this," he said.

According to Nassau County police officer Robert Lukas, "It's the closest we've come to James Bond. It superficially penetrated a bulletproof vest."

Such claims were labeled "maliciously false" by Bob Griggs, sales manager for the Florida Knife Corp.

"There are various types, styles, grades and values of vests," he said. "They go right up from flimsy vests to the best vests money can buy. Our knife

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The ballistic knife, confiscated by the Nassau County, N.Y., police.

Nassau County PD photo

## Jersey departments find big problems with overtime

### Bistate Port Authority PD blames officer shortage for situation that earned one cop \$100,000 in '85

Today's quiz: Which officer in the Port Authority police in New York made the most money in 1985? If you answered Police Superintendent Henry DeGeneste, who makes about \$70,000 a year as the agency's head, you win the dunce hat behind door number one.

In fact, the top wage earner in the Port Authority police ranks last year, according to an investigative report by the New York Daily News, was Lieut. Joseph Smith, who raked in more than \$100,000 including overtime, holiday pay, night differentials and base salary.

Smith's substantial overtime earnings have stirred up a hornet's nest within the Port Authority police, which oversees a far-flung empire of official facilities in New York and New Jersey. While both management and labor agree that overtime

should be spread more evenly throughout the department, the department's Police Benevolent Association has accused DeGeneste and his administration of foot-dragging on personnel issues that should have been addressed a decade ago.

DeGeneste acknowledged that in the late 70's and early 80's, the agency took a conservative line in its hiring practices. "We did not see the need, perhaps, for a full man-year's worth of work so we decided that economically it would probably be better to use individuals on overtime," he said.

The overtime dilemma has been compounded, DeGeneste said, by work rule constraints in labor contracts and a "logjam" in the promotion of sergeants and lieutenants.

The department has 11 unfilled lieutenant positions out of an authorized complement of 63, and

16 sergeant's vacancies out of 132 authorized positions. "If we're down all those individuals and we can't promote to fill those positions, somebody has to fill those operating positions and that's your overtime," said DeGeneste.

Management and labor are currently battling in court over the promotion issue. All of the top overtime earners for 1985 were either supervisors or detectives, and according to Officer Dom Evangelista, president of the Port Authority PBA, the union took management to court because it felt police officers were being discriminated against.

"It so happened," he said, "that a Federal judge agreed with us and prohibited the Port Authority from promoting off an old, expired list."

The fact of the matter at the moment, however, is that the Port

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### Newark cops' court-time clause troubles grand jury, police director

Ask the average criminal justice practitioner in Essex County, N.J., just who is responsible for an apparent pattern of court-related overtime abuses by Newark police officers and you may get any of several different answers — if you get a direct answer at all.

A state grand jury recently issued a presentment that spread the blame evenly among the Essex County prosecutor's office and the Newark Police Department, in the process angering both Police Director Charles Knox and county prosecutor George L. Schneider, both of whom maintain that the jury should have been able to fix responsibility for the problem.

The problem stems in part from a provision in the Newark police contract that calls for three hours pay at straight time each time an

officer makes an appearance in court, whether that appearance lasts five minutes or ten hours.

As seen by Thomas Posseumato, president of Newark's Fraternal Order of Police, an officer could easily manage two such appearances in one day. "In the daytime, if I go to the grand jury and I finish on my time off, then I go to the next court and punch in, I'm guaranteed a minimum of three hours," Posseumato said. "I could punch out of there in five minutes or five hours."

Police Director Knox maintained that the grand jury could have been more forceful in pinpointing responsibility for the overtime abuses, which cost the city hundreds of thousands of dollars it could scarcely afford from 1981 through 1983. "It's my

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# Around the Nation

## Northeast

**MARYLAND** — The state was selected recently by the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse to develop a model program for reducing accidents involving drunken drivers.

The number of serious crimes reported to the Baltimore Police Department during the first quarter of 1986 rose by one-tenth of a percent compared to the same period last year. Violent crimes chalked up a cumulative decrease of 1.7 percent, while property crimes nosed up slightly, by seven-tenths of a percent. Auto thefts led the increase with a 25.3-percent jump.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE** — The State Senate last month rejected a bill that would have changed the method of execution from hanging to lethal injection.

**NEW JERSEY** — A state appeals court ruled last month that police officers have no obligation to advise motorists of their rights after stopping them for traffic violations and requiring them to take sobriety tests. The court ruled that since the defendant was not in custody, police did not have to read him his rights.

**NEW YORK** — The New York City Police Department last month temporarily lifted its requirement that police officers retire at age 63. With Federal age discrimination lawsuits pending against the city, the Department of Personnel decided to suspend the rule while it studies the issue. That study is expected to take at least a year.

The number of major crimes reported in New York City rose 9.1 percent in January as compared to the same month in 1985, according to police department statistics. The number of reported crimes rose in each of the seven crime categories, with robberies leading the way with a 15.9-percent jump.

## Southeast

**FLORIDA** — A Navy ship searching the Atlantic for wreckage from the space shuttle Challenger last month came up with an unexpected bounty — a duffel bag containing about 65 pounds of cocaine. The bag, found floating by Navy searchers, contained 26 individual packages of what was believed to be pure cocaine, with an estimated street value of \$14 million. The haul was turned over to U.S. Customs officials.

The Broward County Sheriff's

Department last month became the state's first police agency to share in the proceeds from a joint investigation with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. The sheriff's department got a reward of \$45,000 for its efforts.

Criminals in Hialeah may find themselves unwittingly aiding the cause of Nicaraguan rebels in the near future, after the City Council passed an ordinance that would send all weapons confiscated by the police to the contras. The city, which has a 76 percent Hispanic population, would give the weapons to a citizens' group that would funnel them to Nicaragua via the Federal Government. But the effort may be mostly symbolic, according to City Attorney William Wetzel, who noted that the arms are mostly Saturday-night specials — "a hunch of junk," Wetzel said. Currently, confiscated weapons are dumped into the ocean.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — Reported crime in Durham County dropped in seven of eight major categories during the first quarter of 1986, according to sheriff's department figures. The only category to buck the trend was murder, which rose from one reported during the first three months of 1985 to two reported so far this year. Rapes and robberies dropped by half, burglaries were down by 27.6 percent and larcenies dipped by 23.3 percent. Sheriff's Lieut. T. T. Blalock, who said he was "elated" with the new figures, credited more aggressive patrol and citizen crime prevention activities for the decrease.

**TENNESSEE** — The Davidson County Metro Sheriff's Department has begun housing inmates on the roof of the Criminal Justice Center to relieve overcrowding in the jail. The jail has 762 certified beds but had 970 inmates as of early last month. Said Chief Deputy Sheriff Billy Lynch of the new plan, "The only thing lacking is putting a roof over the roof."

## Midwest

**ILLINOIS** — A survey of court records in Cook County has shown that motorists in Chicago were fined for only one of every 40 traffic tickets taken to court last year. The rate in the rest of the county was one in six. The Chicago Tribune said the overload of cases in Chicago's Traffic Court has led to a decline in the number of fines paid over the last three years, while the number of traffic deaths in the city over the same period has increased 20 percent.

Sheriff's department employees in Du Page County County last month voted 136-58 to reject the Fraternal Order of Police as their representative in labor matters. Sheriff Richard Dorie, who had campaigned against union-

ization, said the vote speaks to what he called his "good track record" with his staff.

Following implementation of a new, stricter drunken-driving law on Jan. 1, 7,594 drivers licenses were suspended for DUI offenses during the first quarter of this year, compared to 699 during the same period last year.

James Roche has been named to succeed William Burke as police chief of St. Charles, Mo., who had been deputy chief in Wheeling, was unanimously approved over 23 other candidates by the town council. Rocha said one of his major goals in St. Charles will be to win accreditation for the police department, in part so as to lower the department's insurance liability premiums.

**MICHIGAN** — The state is working hard to unload its reputation as the nation's leader in illegal trafficking in prescription drugs, in a crackdown that could cost as many as 43 pharmacists their licenses. Michigan's national ranking has dropped from number one in 1983 to as low as 13th, according to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. California has since taken over the number-one spot in the nation.

**OHIO** — The State Supreme Court has ruled that people who are convicted of drunken driving more than once in a five-year period may not be sentenced to alcoholic treatment facilities instead of jail.

**WEST VIRGINIA** — State officials announced recently that the next class of State Police academy cadets to graduate will be the first in the nation to have earned associate's degrees during their eight-month training course.

**WISCONSIN** — Gov. Anthony S. Earl said recently that he plans to call a special session of the Legislature to consider raising the state's minimum drinking age from 19 to 21. The action represented a change from Earl's earlier position of strongly opposing any immediate action to raise the drinking age. Earl had favored legislation to restrict "border hopping" between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

## Plains States

**KANSAS** — Gov. John Carlin has signed a bill that would prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the sale of books or movies that chronicle their acts. Under the new law, all profits must go to the Crime Victims Reparations Board.

**MISSOURI** — Gov. John

Ashcroft has approved a two-step salary increase for police and firefighters in St. Louis. The raise went into effect on May 1 with a four-percent increase.

**NEBRASKA** — The Omaha City Council has begun considering a ban on electric stun guns.

**NORTH DAKOTA** — Grand Forks County Sheriff Gordon Taylor was removed from office April 23 by the Governor for misconduct, including two drunken-driving convictions. Within a week after Taylor's ouster, the County Commission named Lieut. Robert Rost as interim sheriff.

**SOUTH DAKOTA** — The state's prison system has come up \$600,000 short in its budget for the current year, officials said recently, due to an influx of more prisoners than had been expected. Maintenance and repair work at the prisons have been halted in an effort to save money.

**COLORADO** — Need additional jail space? If so, the city of Telluride might want to have a word with you. The city is in a quandary over what to do with its 100-year-old, wood-and-tin jail. The 12-by-16-foot facility can no longer be used by the city, and the historic register prohibits its destruction. Museums have said they don't have space for the old-fashioned hoosegow.

The Durango Police Department and the Arapahoe County Sheriff's Department each received a twin-engine plane last month as a "thank-you" gift from the Federal Government. The planes were seized during drug investigations.

**NEW MEXICO** — Twenty-five employees of the Santa Fe County Detention Center walked off their jobs last month to protest the firing of deputy jail director Ernie Godsey. Godsey was dismissed in a dispute over the county's plan to turn jail operations over to a private contractor.

The state attorney general ruled last month that convicted murderers sentenced to life in prison must serve at least 30 years before they become eligible for parole consideration.

**TEXAS** — The state has announced plans to buy 435 semi-automatic weapons for state troopers engaged in narcotics investigations and other high-risk probes. The plan was announced following the killing of two FBI agents in Miami.

Responding to an alarming increase in the number of children

involved in accidental shootings, the Houston Police Department took its message out to the ball park April 26, where, in cooperation with the Houston Independent School District and the Houston Astros baseball club, uniformed police officers distributed gun safety pamphlets and coloring books to all persons attending the game. Police Chief Lee P. Brown termed the effort "child abuse prevention."

**CALIFORNIA** — Los Angeles police and Federal drug agents last month seized 1,700 pounds of cocaine, in what a police spokesman said was the largest drug bust in the state's history. However, Police Chief Daryl F. Gates said the bust would do little more than slow down the drug trade. "There's so much in storage waiting to get here," Gates said at a news conference.

The state broke several records for highway accident statistics last year, according to data compiled by the Highway Patrol. The state recorded all-time highs in injury accidents (216,170), traffic injuries (322,703) and bicycle accident deaths (134). Last year also brought the lowest mileage death rate ever recorded in the state, 2.4 deaths for every 100 million miles driven.

**HAWAII** — Gov. George Ariyoshi is expected to sign into law a bill raising the minimum drinking age from 16 to 21. The law, passed in order to keep Federal highway funds, would be repealed automatically in 1991.

Homicides in Honolulu jumped by 44 percent in 1985, from 25 to 36, according to FBI figures. Rapes, robberies and burglaries all decreased.

**IDAHO** — Former Bingham County deputy Carl Johnson, who was honored recently for his work in fighting drug abuse, was arrested last month on charges of stealing cocaine confiscated during a narcotics investigation.

Police in Lewiston have voted to affiliate with the Service Employees' International Union, marking the first time that the city's law enforcers will have formal union representation.

**OREGON** — Coos County Sheriff Veral Tarno has authorized his deputies to replace their current service revolvers with 9mm semi-automatic sidearms, in an effort to keep up with criminal armaments. Most of the Coos County deputies, who are required to supply their own weapons, currently carry .357 Magnums.

## Major city crime, 1985

A look at how cities over 100,000 population fared in the FBI's 1985 Uniform Crime Reports. The crimes covered are murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft and arson. The percent change is in comparison to 1984 figures.

| City                        | Crimes  | % Chg. | City                  | Crimes  | % Chg. |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|---------|--------|
| <b>Alabama</b>              |         |        | Detroit               | 149,954 | -7.2   |
| Birmingham                  | 28,078  | +8.1   | Flint                 | 22,354  | +0.1   |
| Huntsville                  | 10,677  | -4.8   | Grand Rapids          | 15,870  | -1.6   |
| Montgomery                  | 10,275  | +9.3   | Lansing               | 8,877   | +4.7   |
| <b>Arizona</b>              |         |        | Livonia               | 4,828   | +49.6  |
| Glendale                    | 10,416  | N.A.   | Sterling Hts.         | 5,199   | +13.8  |
| Mesa                        | 14,158  | +30.5  | Warren                | 11,050  | +1.4   |
| Phoenix                     | 82,529  | +15.8  | <b>Minnesota</b>      |         |        |
| Scottsdale                  | 6,588   | +9.1   | Minneapolis           | 37,977  | +20.0  |
| Tucson                      | 38,250  | +7.4   | St. Paul              | 20,854  | -1.4   |
| <b>Arkansas</b>             |         |        | <b>Mississippi</b>    |         |        |
| Little Rock                 | 16,484  | +10.0  | Jackson               | 13,307  | -5.6   |
| <b>California</b>           |         |        | <b>Missouri</b>       |         |        |
| Anaheim                     | 17,571  | +2.8   | Independence          | 5,328   | -1.3   |
| Bakersfield                 | 12,921  | +5.7   | Kansas City           | 46,616  | +2.6   |
| Berkeley                    | 13,189  | -2.8   | Springfield           | 9,591   | -1.0   |
| Concord                     | 8,508   | +2.4   | St. Louis             | 48,843  | -0.8   |
| Fremont                     | 6,667   | +5.9   | <b>Nebraska</b>       |         |        |
| Fresno                      | 28,821  | +6.9   | Lincoln               | 10,785  | +10.8  |
| Fullerton                   | 6,829   | +10.3  | Omaha                 | 22,720  | +3.9   |
| Garden Grove                | 9,321   | -1.3   | <b>Nevada</b>         |         |        |
| Glendale                    | 7,405   | +0.3   | Las Vegas             | 35,181  | +1.1   |
| Hayward                     | 7,445   | +8.5   | Reno                  | 10,333  | +9.1   |
| Irving                      | 8,499   | -3.6   | <b>New Jersey</b>     |         |        |
| Inglewood                   | 6,165   | -4.7   | Elizabeth             | 8,290   | +6.6   |
| Long Beach                  | 30,795  | +0.7   | Jersey City           | 17,471  | +8.3   |
| Los Angeles                 | 294,404 | -0.9   | Newark                | 36,798  | +19.5  |
| Modesto                     | 9,791   | +13.2  | Paterson              | 10,789  | +4.4   |
| Oakland                     | 42,824  | +3.8   | <b>New Mexico</b>     |         |        |
| Ontario                     | 7,759   | +3.6   | Albuquerque           | 33,156  | +5.6   |
| Oxnard                      | 7,772   | -4.5   | <b>New York</b>       |         |        |
| Pamona                      | 9,705   | -8.0   | Albany                | 5,781   | +11.6  |
| Pasadena                    | 11,279  | -0.3   | Buffalo               | 24,056  | -1.7   |
| Riverside                   | 15,690  | +11.1  | New York              | 601,467 | +0.2   |
| Sacramento                  | 33,908  | +11.2  | Rochester             | 22,491  | -3.3   |
| San Bernardino              | 15,002  | +5.3   | Syracuse              | 12,050  | +5.7   |
| San Diego                   | 87,893  | +5.5   | Yonkers               | 9,235   | +2.4   |
| San Francisco               | 56,590  | -2.2   | <b>North Carolina</b> |         |        |
| San Jose                    | 40,224  | +1.0   | Charlotte             | 33,087  | +1.0   |
| Santa Ana                   | 22,459  | +1.6   | Durham                | 9,781   | -1.8   |
| Stockton                    | 19,389  | +12.5  | Greensboro            | 9,989   | +13.4  |
| Sunnyvale                   | 4,004   | N.A.   | Raleigh               | 10,280  | +7.8   |
| Torrance                    | 7,178   | +7.7   | Winston-Salem         | 10,588  | -6.7   |
| <b>Colorado</b>             |         |        | <b>Ohio</b>           |         |        |
| Aurora                      | 16,908  | +14.7  | Akron                 | 15,134  | -3.2   |
| Colorado Springs            | 21,835  | +21.9  | Cincinnati            | 28,533  | -2.2   |
| Denver                      | 53,234  | +2.5   | Cleveland             | 43,071  | -9.8   |
| Lakewood                    | 10,261  | +13.6  | Columbus              | 43,373  | -4.9   |
| Pueblo                      | 7,343   | +1.2   | Dayton                | 17,077  | -5.8   |
| <b>Connecticut</b>          |         |        | Toledo                | 24,934  | -5.1   |
| Bridgeport                  | 15,808  | +2.8   | Youngstown            | 7,351   | +2.2   |
| Hartford                    | 17,877  | -2.7   | <b>Oklahoma</b>       |         |        |
| New Haven                   | 14,495  | +10.0  | Oklahoma City         | 50,059  | N.A.   |
| Stamford                    | 8,118   | -10.9  | Tulsa                 | 32,846  | +3.9   |
| Waterbury                   | 6,887   | +8.4   | <b>Oregon</b>         |         |        |
| <b>District of Columbia</b> |         |        | Eugene                | 6,582   | -1.7   |
| Washington                  | 50,075  | -8.4   | Portland              | 62,257  | +23.9  |
| <b>Florida</b>              |         |        | <b>Pennsylvania</b>   |         |        |
| Fort Lauderdale             | 21,844  | +4.7   | Allentown             | 5,585   | -2.3   |
| Hialeah                     | 13,332  | +28.6  | Erie                  | 5,422   | +10.2  |
| Jacksonville                | 11,366  | +11.8  | Philadelphia          | 83,687  | +1.4   |
| Miami                       | 48,924  | +14.7  | Pittsburgh            | 28,931  | N.A.   |
| Miami Beach                 | 58,355  | +12.5  | <b>Rhode Island</b>   |         |        |
| Orlando                     | 12,447  | +1.0   | Providence            | 15,321  | +2.6   |
| Orlando                     | 16,122  | +17.9  | <b>South Carolina</b> |         |        |
| St. Petersburg              | 21,130  | +12.6  | Columbia              | 10,099  | -6.9   |
| Tallahassee                 | 11,013  | +31.0  | <b>Tennessee</b>      |         |        |
| Tampa                       | 41,770  | +23.0  | Chattanooga           | 13,481  | +1.9   |
| <b>Georgia</b>              |         |        | Knoxville             | 10,837  | +10.6  |
| Atlanta                     | 57,505  | +18.2  | Memphis               | 59,965  | +13.6  |
| Columbus                    | 9,837   | +3.2   | Nashville             | 31,863  | +2.4   |
| Macon                       | 7,736   | +3.1   | <b>Texas</b>          |         |        |
| Savannah                    | 12,010  | -7.2   | Arlington             | 8,511   | +12.0  |
| <b>Hawaii</b>               |         |        | Amarillo              | 10,843  | +8.0   |
| Honolulu                    | 42,046  | -5.6   | Arlington             | 19,634  | +32.8  |
| <b>Idaho</b>                |         |        | Austin                | 39,044  | +22.7  |
| Boise                       | 8,393   | +10.6  | Beaumont              | 9,185   | +8.4   |
| <b>Illinois</b>             |         |        | Corpus Christi        | 21,311  | +8.2   |
| Chicago                     | 277,260 | N.A.   | Dallas                | 129,496 | +14.1  |
| Peoria                      | 8,879   | -5.8   | El Paso               | 33,697  | +11.8  |
| Rockford                    | 12,669  | +6.8   | Fort Worth            | 58,558  | +17.5  |
| Springfield                 | 8,499   | N.A.   | Garland               | 8,209   | +20.2  |
| <b>Indiana</b>              |         |        | Houston               | 155,910 | +4.5   |
| Evansville                  | 6,848   | -2.5   | Irving                | 12,025  | +21.5  |
| Fort Wayne                  | 12,227  | -2.6   | Laredo                | 7,978   | +12.3  |
| Gary                        | 8,988   | -14.6  | Lubbock               | 17,579  | -3.7   |
| Indianapolis                | 29,651  | +1.8   | Odessa                | 9,483   | +10.8  |
| South Bend                  | 9,583   | -1.7   | Pasadena              | 11,279  | -0.3   |
| <b>Iowa</b>                 |         |        | San Antonio           | 83,591  | +10.2  |
| Cedar Rapids                | 6,058   | +8.9   | Waco                  | 9,785   | +8.7   |
| Ovenport                    | 7,029   | -1.0   | Wichita Falls         | 8,512   | +17.5  |
| Oes Moines                  | 19,989  | +13.6  | <b>Utah</b>           |         |        |
| <b>Kansas</b>               |         |        | Salt Lake City        | 19,037  | +7.7   |
| Kansas City                 | 14,451  | -8.2   | <b>Virginia</b>       |         |        |
| Topeka                      | 9,277   | +9.8   | Alexandria            | 7,870   | +2.0   |
| Wichita                     | 21,751  | +0.1   | Arlington             | 7,781   | +2.4   |
| <b>Kentucky</b>             |         |        | Chesapeake            | 5,112   | +4.2   |
| Lexington                   | 13,905  | +5.0   | Hampton               | 7,094   | -4.2   |
| Louisville                  | 16,814  | +1.6   | Newport News          | 7,301   | -7.4   |
| <b>Louisiana</b>            |         |        | Norfolk               | 18,427  | -0.8   |
| Baton Rouge                 | 31,279  | +26.8  | Portsmouth            | 6,255   | +3.4   |
| New Orleans                 | 48,732  | +3.7   | Richmond              | 17,596  | -6.7   |
| Shreveport                  | 20,368  | +5.2   | Roanoke               | 6,130   | +1.7   |
| <b>Maryland</b>             |         |        | Virginia Beach        | 15,889  | +8.1   |
| Baltimore                   | 66,121  | +1.2   | <b>Washington</b>     |         |        |
| <b>Massachusetts</b>        |         |        | Seattle               | 83,102  | +12.6  |
| Boston                      | 67,595  | +6.4   | Spokane               | 14,861  | +9.3   |
| Springfield                 | 7,923   | -27.0  | Tacoma                | 21,002  | +9.8   |
| Worcester                   | 11,701  | +13.8  | <b>Wisconsin</b>      |         |        |
| <b>Michigan</b>             |         |        | Madison               | 12,358  | +0.3   |
| Ann Arbor                   | 9,193   | -4.6   | Milwaukee             | 43,944  | -8.2   |

## Crime rate reverses, heading back up; no sign of trend seen

After three years of decreases, the level of reported major crime in the United States jumped four percent last year, with even bigger increases in the South and West, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports.

Experts, however, generally agreed that the increases in all categories of crime and in all regions of the country are not statistically significant and that it is too early to predict a new upward trend.

The biggest increase — eight percent — was recorded in the South. Reported crime increased five percent in the West, two percent in the Northeast and remain-

ed virtually the same in the Midwest.

Prof. Richard Bennett of American University told USA Today that the one-year change in crime rates is not especially significant. "No matter how we try to explain crime rates going up, we don't seem to do it very well," he said. "The increase is not very big and it may be just a random increase."

Prior to the increase recorded last year, crime had declined by three percent in 1982, seven percent in 1983 and two percent in 1984.

Said Robert Figlio, an expert on crime figures at the University of

Pennsylvania, "We have to wait several years to see if we've got a real trend."

Violent crimes rose by an aggregate five percent, with homicides up one percent, forcible rape up four percent, robbery up three percent and aggravated assault up six percent.

The property-crime offenses showed a four-percent rise, with burglary up two percent, larceny up five percent, auto theft up six percent and arson up three percent.

[A look at crime rates in U.S. cities over 100,000 population appears elsewhere on this page.]

## Police groups gear up for new round of lobbying on S.49

With recently-passed Federal gun legislation awaiting action by a Senate-House conference committee, the coalition of police organizations that fought to retain Federal controls has taken its case directly to Senate members in letters that outline the "bottom-line" needs of police in their efforts to prevent gun-related crimes and deal with violent offenders.

The letter urges senators to support amendments to the Firearms Owners Protection Act which would retain the right of states and localities to control the transportation of firearms within their borders without interfering with the ability of individuals to transport unloaded, inaccessible firearms across state lines for sporting purposes.

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee Against S.49 also urged senators to close a "loophole" in the House legislation that the committee said would "facilitate unrecorded distribution of weapons by and to terrorists and other criminals." The coalition also urged retention of the current law requiring gun

dealers to keep records on all firearms sales, thus preserving law enforcement's ability to trace weapons used in a crime.

The letter to Senate members called on them to "prevent the potential escalation in gun violence" and "safeguard the lives of law enforcement officers and the citizens they are sworn to protect."

Richard Boyd, an Oklahoma City police officer who is national president of the Fraternal Order of Police, said the new strategy is aimed at "bringing them [senators] to their senses, to the common sense that law enforcement must have the ability to do its job."

"It's certainly worth a try," Boyd said.

The National Rifle Association (NRA) had fought the ban on interstate transportation of firearms by arguing that it needlessly hampered the legitimate interests of sportsmen. The steering committee said its proposed amendment would address the concerns of sportsmen while still allowing states to regulate the movement of weapons across and

within their borders.

The amendment would permit an individual who lawfully possesses and carries a firearm in his home state to carry that firearm to another state where he may lawfully possess and carry it if the transportation of the weapon is for a lawful sporting purpose.

The firearm would have to be consistently transported in a way that is not easily accessible. Handguns, for instance, would have to be placed in locked containers, along with the ammunition for the firearm.

The second of the three amendments proposed by the steering committee deals with what it calls the ambiguity and narrowness of the law's definition of persons "engaged in the business" of dealing in firearms.

The steering committee cited a February 10, 1986, memorandum by the director of the Bureau of

Continued on Page 5

## Boston PD adopts plan on drug tests

Beginning in June, all 2,400 employees of the Boston Police Department will be required to undergo random drug testing.

While Commissioner Francis M. Roache stressed that he did not believe that the department had any more drug users than other departments or the general population, he said he was beginning the random testing at the urging of officers in the past year.

Police unions have vowed to challenge the plan in court, claiming that random testing is a violation of the constitutional protections against improper searches. Roache said he would hold off on implementing the urine tests until June 21 in hopes of getting a favorable court opinion on the legality of the procedure.

Employees who test positive for drug use would be subject to a variety of sanctions including dismissal.

## Controversial crime bills move along to Senate floor

In a move that drew sharp criticism from Democrats, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) last month abruptly pulled two controversial crime bills out of committee and moved them to the Senate floor.

Thurmond's move apparently stemmed from the erosion of his patience over Democratic delaying tactics. Said Mark Goodin, a spokesman for the Senator, "Some of the Democrats have attempted to block [the bills], to stop them, to keep them from being dealt with by the Senate, under the rubric of extended debate." Thurmond's patience, he said, was at an end.

Both bills are supported by the Reagan Administration. One would sharply limit the right of

state prisoners to appeal convictions in Federal courts through habeas corpus petitions. The other would modify the exclusionary rule by broadening the circumstances under which evidence illegally obtained by police could be used in court.

"I totally disagree with this effort to circumvent the committee process," protested Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, an Ohio Democrat. Metzenbaum was one of several Democrats on the panel who was offering amendments to the bills before Thurmond used a rare parliamentary maneuver to divert them directly to the Senate floor.

Metzenbaum charged that the bills "would totally destroy con-

Continued on Page 6

# People and Places

## That's Mr. dirtbag

in an overnight change that took two years to engineer, Paramus, N.J., police officers have made a 40-year leap into law enforcement of the 1980's. And with the change, officers will finally be allowed to brown-bag their lunch if they wish.

Police Chief Joseph Delaney last month threw out a department rule book that had not been revised since 1949. "Rules and regulations should at least be in step with the 80's — not the 40's," said Delaney.

Winning the approval of the Paramus Town Council after a two-year struggle, Delaney knocked out about 85 old rules — which barred officers from buying lottery tickets, carrying brown paper bags into headquarters and cursing — and replaced them with 60 rules that are more pertinent to modern police duties, including high speed chases.

The chief said the rules were written at a time when the Paramus force had six officers and the town was a celery farm. "Back then, most of your calls were for wild turkeys getting loose," he said.

"Today, we have the most sophisticated crime taking place in this community, from murder to computer crime," he said. The department is also several times bigger these days, with 93 sworn officers.

Under the old rules, police were required to walk in step and salute local officials, and were prohibited from using "profane or harsh language" while in uniform. The latter rule, Delaney observed, must have been devised by someone who "obviously didn't know cops."

"We stop people who are not always ambassadors of good will," the chief said.

Under the revised rules, Delaney said, "If they want to say 'Hey, dirtbag, get out of the car and put your hands on the roof,' they can."

Delaney added that since becoming chief five years ago, he hasn't enforced the old rules, particularly if he believed them to be antiquated or unconstitutional. "I'm not that foolish," he said.

Police faced suspensions or the loss of up to five days pay for violating the rules, said Delaney, adding that his officers have "obviously" been buying lottery tickets all along. "Now there's no

law that says they can be suspended," he said.

## All clear

Alexandria, Va., Police Chief Charles T. Strobel was acquitted on all counts last month in his Federal perjury trial.

Strobel, who has been police chief since 1977, had been charged with testifying falsely and evasively before a grand jury that was investigating police corruption within the department. In addition, Strobel was charged with obstructing justice in relation to his testimony.

The trial jury deliberated the question of whether or not Strobel had lied by saying he could not recall the details of allegations of sexual misconduct against an Alexandria police officer and two Fairfax County vice officers.

Four witnesses, all former Alexandria police officers, testified that they brought allegations of sexual misconduct to Strobel's attention in the 1970's and Strobel told them not to investigate the charges.

While the state's case had rested on circumstantial evidence, prosecuting attorney Peter George had told the jury that due to the "gravity" of the charges, it could be inferred that Strobel was lying when he said he did not remember hearing them.

U.S. Attorney Justin Williams said that Strobel had denied stopping investigations of the misconduct charges because he would have had to account for such action.

Strobel's attorney, however, countered that argument by saying that Strobel never told the grand jury he hadn't heard the allegations, but rather that he simply did not recall the details. "It's not really strange not to remember details of something that happened 12 years ago," said attorney Plato Cacheris.

Former Alexandria police officer John F. Miller, now deputy chief of the Rockville, Md., Police Department, and Capt. Larry Brohard, now acting deputy chief of the Alexandria department, said that in 1978 they played a tape for Strobel on which a prostitute said she had had sexual relations with an Alexandria police officer.

While both Miller and Brohard testified that Strobel had told them not to look into the charges because they were "too old,"

Brohard said he could not recall playing the tape for Strobel at that meeting.

## Scattered thoughts

In an age of increasing terrorist threats, the motto of the Duluth, Minn., Police Department would appear to be "When in doubt, blow it up."

In practice, that approach took an unexpected twist last month when Duluth police bomb experts blew to smithereens the briefcase of City Councilman George M. Downs.

While heading across the street from City Hall to have supper, Downs left the unattended briefcase alongside a wall near a monument to a Civil War hero.

An unidentified person later called City Hall maintenance personnel to report seeing a briefcase partially concealed adjacent to a wall. The maintenance crew then called the police.

Not taking any chances, the police bomb squad took the briefcase outside, attached an explosive device to it and blew it up.

Downs was shocked when he discovered his attache case, which contained notes for an evening meeting of the City Council, had been blown sky high.

"I thought I'd leave my briefcase in City Hall and get it when I came back," he said. While Downs was eating, a city clerk came in and told restaurant patrons not to go back to City Hall because of a bomb scare.

"Boy, did they blast it to pieces," said Downs ruefully.

## Nat-ural leader

The Society of Professional Investigators, in its first popular election, has named retired New York City detective Nat Laurendi as the new president of the organization.

Traditionally, officers of the association moved up the ladder by the casting of one vote by the secretary. This year, for the first time, members cast votes directly in the election.

In what was described as a hard fought electoral battle, Laurendi defeated another retired NYPD detective, Arthur W. Dolan Jr.

Laurendi joined the police force in 1961, working on organized crime investigations. His expertise in that area brought him before the McClellan Commission as a witness on several occasions.

Laurendi retired from the department in 1976 during the city's budget crisis. Having studied lie detection while a police officer serving with the New York District Attorney's office, Laurendi launched a private practice in polygraphy, and is now generally considered to be one of the bright lights in that field.

## The Moore the merrier

The city of Pittsburgh has waited too time in appointing a new police superintendent to succeed Robert Coll, who resigned two weeks ago.

Within a week, William "Mugay" Moore, a former precinct commander with 35 years on the force, was named as the city's first black police superintendent.

"Few officers in the police bureau can match Moore's experience in dealing with police service and law enforcement problems," said Mayor Richard Caliguiri of his new top cop.

Moore, a native of Birmingham, Ala., joined the police force as a patrol officer in 1961. He became a detective in 1960 and an inspector in 1969.

## Lost and foundry

The old adage "crime doesn't pay" has been turned on its head since the U.S. Marshals Service seized the foundry and farm of a Milwaukee man indicted on cocaine-trafficking charges and turned both businesses into financial successes.

"I joined the service to fight crime," said Marshal Bob Keating. "I didn't know I'd be fighting it in the board room and the corporate office."

Under the 1984 Comprehensive Crime Control Act, the Marshals Service seized the property of Dennis P. Marx, whose trial is scheduled for June. If Marx is convicted, his property will be sold. If not, Marx will have his businesses returned to him — in much better shape than they were when he left them.

After seizing the Maple Tree Farm, marshals learned that the 278-acre spread was \$500,000 in the red. Deputy Marshal Franklin Moraes was put in charge of the farm, which was so low on feed that the 76 head of beef cattle had to be boarded at a farm in Mineral Point, Wisc.

Morse, 30, grew up on a beef farm and briefly owned a dairy farm. Keating, however, has had to learn to be a farmer. "I'm learning words like 'drop' and 'freshening,'" he said. Both terms refer to the birth of calves.

Despite his inexperience, Keating is hoping to break even on the farm where 100 acres of soybeans were harvested and sold this year. Not including cattle and machinery, the farm is valued at \$303,000.

Meanwhile, the Feds' foundry is doing quite well — better than the farm, at any rate. The credit goes to George Atonic, Keating said, whom he recruited from retirement at age 70 after 40 years in the foundry business. Officers had found 23 weapons,

including several machine guns, at the factory. When seized, the business was appraised at \$500,000.

Atonic has increased productivity by 50 percent and sales by 25 percent — to \$3 million a year. Keating is hoping to be able to sell the factory for \$1.7 million.

## New faces for IACP

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has announced completion of its internal reorganization with the appointment of two division directors.

The new additions to the IACP management team are Carl R. Harbaugh, named director of the Police Organizational Services division, and Leon M. West, named director of special services.

"Many members felt that the former structure was top-heavy and disjointed, and that it didn't address the needs and interests of police chief executives," said IACP executive director Jerald R. Vaughn. "The new plan corrects these deficiencies, providing clear lines of authority and responsibility."

Harbaugh comes to IACP after 25 years of service with the Maryland State Police. West was formerly the private sector administrator for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

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## What They Are Saying

"What we try to do is break their motivation to be there."

Insp. Richard Stover, commander of the Wayne County, Mich., sheriff's antiterrorist squad, on the training his elite officers undergo. (5:1)

# Detroit airport gets new security blanket

With the increasing frequency of brutal, devastating terrorist attacks around the globe — more than half of which are aimed at Americans, according to State Department statistics — Sheriff Robert A. Ficano of Wayne County, Mich., has taken a "be prepared" stance, setting up a highly trained and disciplined detachment of deputies to react to any terrorist threat at Detroit's Metropolitan Airport.

"The sheriff decided there was a need because of the expansion of Metro Airport — the largest airport in the state," said Ficano's director of training, Tony Shannon. "With the way it's been expanding and the problems they've been having with international flights in the Middle East, we decided to have something of a specialized unit."

The flow of international traffic between Canada and Detroit is quite extensive, given the airport's sprawling international terminal and the fact that the Canadian border lies temptingly just to the southeast of the city.

"It seemed logical that it would only be a matter of time before somebody attempted something on U.S. soil," said Ficano. "We've been very fortunate that it hasn't occurred." But in the interest of applying an ounce of prevention, the department began exploring the development of emergency response teams and then headed in the direction of specialization.

The first step, Shannon explained, was to conduct psychological tests on the 1,100 sworn members of the sheriff's

department. This test, Shannon said, was similar to the fairly standard evaluation process known as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). Officers who scored 70 percent or better on the psychological exam were then put through an extensive physical fitness training program. Those whose scores were still flying after the physical component of the selection process were referred to a board of inspectors and command officers from different departments, all of whom were well versed in SWAT team activities. That board chose the first 15 members of three elite squads.

The emergency response corps has since grown to 21 officers, including lieutenants, sergeants, bomb technicians and dog handlers for bomb-sniffing dogs.

"Out of each team," Shannon said, "one person was selected to go to school to learn negotiation techniques. We signed them up for school in Florida, Michigan and Texas." The bomb technicians, one for each team, were sent to the Redstone Arsenal for training.

All other team members were then trained in special weaponry not typically used by the department, such as M-1 carbines and M-16s. The department also purchased a number of Uzi sub-machine guns. According to Shannon, the training for the emergency squads alone cost approximately \$15,000.

"Our training is such that we are prepared as any agency can be to respond to a terrorist attack," said Insp. Richard Stover, the corps commander. "You have to understand what a terrorist attack might be. You can't anticipate that a terrorist is going to walk in with flashing lights and guerilla fatigues sporting machine guns and hand grenades."

Quite the contrary, Stover said, a terrorist would probably just walk casually into an airport,

wearing an overcoat and carrying an attache case. "They could have planted an explosive device in the baggage check area or they could throw another device into a crowd of people," he said.

The sheriff's department, which provides security for the airport in conjunction with the private security forces hired by the airlines, has also beefed up its regular airport security staff by about 20 deputies, said Ficano, and those personnel have been placed on a heightened state of alert.

Ficano said the emergency response team has been called in more than 20 times since April 1.

One of the more intriguing — and important — elements of the anti-terrorist strategy is the psychological training used to whip corps members into shape for their new duties.

According to Shannon, potential corps members are taught how to respond to a terrorist threat and to understand the psychology of the terrorist. "We felt that they [corps members] would not be dealing with a rational person," said Shannon. "Once [terrorists] got a hold of their MAC-10s or whatever they were carrying, they were just killing machines."

Officers were taught not to respond to terrorists as they would to an ordinary citizen. Law enforcement training and academy indoctrination adheres to an approach that stresses "keep calm, don't draw your gun unless your life or someone else's is in danger," Shannon said. "Sometimes you can't do that. You have to be on the offensive," he said.

According to Stover, many would-be corps members drop out of the voluntary program after the third or fourth day of the psychological training. "They're subjected to an extremely, super-intensive training program," Stover said. "It is paramount to any military training program.

What we try to do is break their motivation to be there."

What the department is looking for, said Stover, is strict discipline. "We have to know that it's not going to be a police officer who smokes or who may have a desire to drink a cup of coffee. We may have a police officer lying in a ditch somewhere with no ability to relieve him. That officer might be there for a six- to eight-hour stretch. There is not going to be any coffee breaks or smoking breaks. We say shoot, they're gonna shoot. We say don't shoot, they don't shoot — regardless."

Because the Wayne County department is a full-service agency — providing a complete range of criminal and civil services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week — it has been able to insure that at least one team is available at any time. However, Stover said, those officers are not "just sitting in a room somewhere waiting to jump." When not called upon for emergency response, the officers engage in other duties. "There are sufficient numbers of them that have been cross-trained and trained together that they cross function lines," he said. "An officer may be a tear gas officer in one squad and a sniper in another."

At any given time, Stover said,

there are 8 to 10 officers available to respond to a situation at the airport, whether that situation involves a suspicious piece of luggage or an actual hijacking. At the airport itself, one bomb technician is assigned per shift along with a dog handler for the bomb-sniffing canines. Response vehicles are also available to augment the teams. While not all corps members are stationed at the airport, Stover said, at any given time there are probably 6 out of 10 there.

In addition to the elite anti-terrorist squad members, 100 officers have received less extensive training to serve as backups. Those officers continue their everyday shift work but are trained to respond quickly and effectively in an emergency.

The response teams have managed to serve a cost-saving dual purpose as well. With their training in hostage negotiations, the teams have responded to hostage situations at the Wayne County Jail and to instances of barricaded gunmen.

Training for the program is funded largely by the state, which picks up 60 percent of the expense out of monies used specifically for law enforcement training throughout the state. The county covers the remainder of the costs.

## Police eye new strategy on gun bills

Continued from Page 3

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which maintains that "some criminal activity that may be prosecuted under existing law for engaging in firearms businesses without a license may not be prosecutable under S.49."

According to the steering committee, "an individual who on several occasions disposed of firearms at cost to terrorists for the purpose of facilitating their crimes may not be held to be 'engaging in the business.'"

The committee proposes that clarifying changes be made in the House bill's definition of a dealer to insure that the definition of a dealer covers those who dispose of firearms to terrorist groups.

The third amendment proposed by the steering committee would retain the current law that requires gun dealers to keep records of all sales. "Without such requirements," the committee's letter to senators says, "law enforcement would face a flood of untraceable firearms used in crimes."

Compliance with such a requirement, the committee stated, would only "take a few minutes" of a gun dealer's time.

## Going into overdrive:

# Two states move ahead on 55-mph repeal

Continued from Page 1

higher speed limit would not endanger lives since the Interstate system was designed for speeds in excess of 55 miles per hour.

A spokesman for Gov. Bob Kerrey said the potential loss of \$130 million in Federal highway funds was too great to risk non-compliance. "If the speed limit is increased at the Federal level, Nebraska still has time to make the necessary changes on a state level," said Kerrey in his letter vetoing the bill.

The likelihood of a change in the national speed limit got a shot in the arm last month when one of Nebraska's U.S. senators, Democrat J. James Exon, introduced legislation toward that end. According to a spokesman for Exon, the legislation is similar

to another bill introduced by Sen. Henry Hecht (R.-Nev.) in that it gives states the option of whether to raise the speed limit on Interstate highways within their borders.

"From his [Exon's] experience traveling on the Interstate," said the spokesman, "the average speed on the highway is above 55. The public does not seem to be abiding by the speed limit [and] enforcement doesn't seem to be as tight as it should be."

Exon's bill is now before the Senate Commerce Committee.

Hecht, who reportedly disagrees with the viability of the approach taken by his state's Legislature, introduced his bill last year and has since gained bipartisan support for the measure.

"The bill now has about 16 co-sponsors from both Eastern and Western states," said Mike Miller, a spokesman for Hecht. "It's gone through a hearing process." Sen. Steven D. Symma (R.-Ida.), one of the co-sponsors of Hecht's bill, has conducted hearings on it in his role as chairman of the Senate Transportation subcommittee on environmental and public works.

Hecht's bill would allow states to raise the speed limit to 65 in rural areas, which are defined as those areas having fewer than 50,000 residents.

"Statistics showed that in metropolitan areas is where the vast majority of traffic fatalities occur," said Miller. "Very few occur in rural areas and those that do are not necessarily caused by

speed but by drinking, falling asleep or being lulled to sleep because they're driving at 55."

Miller said Hecht's plan to give states the option of raising the speed limit has earned him the backing of a number of Congressmen from Eastern states. "The states' rights approach makes his bill different than most of the other pieces of legislation attacking the 55, and I think that's what made it popular," Miller observed. "Even states that might not want to change it feel that their state legislature should have a right to change it if they so desire."

Miller added that with gasoline prices falling, there is more "steam being built up" to change the law.

## Line-of-duty death toll rises for US police in 1985

Seventy-nine U.S. law-enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty last year, according to recently-released FBI statistics.

The total was seven higher than the tally for 1984.

All but five of the slayings recorded last year were solved, the FBI report noted.

More than half of the victims were local police officers, about a fourth were county lawmen and about one-sixth were employed

by state law enforcement agencies.

According to the statistics, more officers were killed in Southern states than in other regions. Thirty-six were killed in the South, 15 in the Midwest, 11 in the Northeast, 10 in the West and six in Puerto Rico.

The list of slain law enforcers included FBI agent Robin Ahrens, the first female agent to be killed in the line of duty.

# Senate gets search, habeas bills

# Grand jury spreads blame evenly on Newark overtime

Continued from Page 3

stitutional rights the courts have recognized time and again."

While Justice Department spokesman Patrick Korten agreed with Thurmond that several Senators have done their best to "sandbag" the bills by offering "idiotic amendments," Lesli Harris of the American Civil Liberties Union said that the Judiciary Committee only recently began serious work on the legislation.

"Thurmond equates dilatory tactics with substantive debate," she said. "There has been no substantive debate on this until now."

The Senate passed similar bills in 1983, but the legislation died in the House.

Habeas corpus, the chief means by which Federal courts have reviewed state criminal convictions for constitutional flaws, has been upheld by the courts for more than a century. While the courts grant few such petitions by prisoners, some have resulted in important rulings on constitutional issues, such as the underrepresentation of blacks and women in jury pools.

Thurmond's bill would set a one-year cap on most habeas corpus claims and would bar prisoners from seeking Federal judicial review if their cases have been "fairly and fully adjudicated" in state courts.

Habeas corpus has become a way for prisoners to dodge the law, asserted Thurmond's aide Goodin. Assistant U.S. Attorney

General Stephen S. Trott echoed that notion, saying that habeas corpus petitions are "an important weapon in the defense attorney's arsenal of delaying tactics."

The second measure sent to the Senate floor by Thurmond would allow evidence obtained by police with illegal search warrants to be admissible in court if the officer had a "good faith" belief that he was acting legally.

The civil liberties union protested that the bill sets no objective standard for reasonable conduct by police and would condone questionable searches by police who were unaware of the law. The ACLU said the Justice Department has asked Thurmond to modify the bill to conform to recent Supreme Court rulings.

Continued from Page 1

opinion," said Knox, "that if just the Newark Police Department was involved in the process, there would have been charges, but because the county is involved" grand jurors drew a different conclusion.

Knox would like to see the procedures for summoning an officer into court made stronger "to insure that Newark's money is not being spent as freely as it has been as a result of police officers getting subpoenaed to come to court when it is not necessary."

Currently, Knox said, there is a lieutenant in charge of checking subpoenas and making sure that the officers in question are required to be there that day to give testimony. But ultimately, Knox contends, the lack of control in

this matter stems from the county. "My position is that if the money came from the county's treasury, they would be more cognizant of the issuing of subpoenas. This is Newark's money, so what do they care?"

Posseumato sees the issue as a misunderstanding of the union contract. "It's understandable that the director would be unhappy with the presentment," he said. "Basically, his internal affairs division was responsible for investigating the investigation in the first place. So what's happened? They started an investigation and they find that there's nothing criminal."

One respect in which Knox and Posseumato agree is that a large part of the responsibility lies with

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# Police shut out in winter litigation league

It was a tough winter for police in the courts. If Law Enforcement News had a sports page, it would



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

carry the following line score: Litigious Citizens, 2; Police, 0.

Last December the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, based in Boston, ruled unconstitutional the widespread police practice of getting persons who are arrested but not charged with a crime to sign a waiver promising not to sue for false arrest. The court held that an agreement "not to sue public officials for alleged violations of constitutional rights, negotiated in exchange for a decision not to prosecute the claimant on criminal charges, is void as against public policy."

The appellate court's ruling ap-

plied directly only to the New England states and Puerto Rico, but it is expected to influence courts in other parts of the country. In short, if your department has a policy of seeking such waivers, it may be vulnerable to legal challenge. Score 1 for Litigious Citizens.

Three months later, in early March, a U.S. Supreme Court decision gave Litigious Citizens a big score. The high court ruled that a police officer could be sued if he did not have probable cause to make an arrest, but the judge who issued the warrant after reviewing the evidence could not be sued. In effect, the Supreme Court laid the burden of determining probable cause on the police officer, not on the judge. The officer has the burden, the Court said, even if the judge is guilty of "greater incompetence" than the officer. Incredible!

So as the situation now stands, judges and prosecutors are absolutely immune from suits, even if they knowingly and intentional-

ly violate someone's constitutional rights. State and local governments enjoy limited immunity unless they have an "official policy" that turns out to be unconstitutional. Who then can an aggrieved citizen sue? Only the arresting police officer.

Associate Justice Byron R. White, who wrote the Court's opinion, said that police officers do have a "qualified immunity" unless they "knowingly violate the law" or take some action that "no reasonably competent officer" would consider legal. He held that a Rhode Island couple could collect from the state trooper who arrested them on a marijuana possession charge if they could prove to a jury that the trooper did not have probable cause. But they can't sue the state judge who issued the warrant based on the trooper's evidence because the judge is immune. Justice White justified the distinction by writing that to permit suits against judges and prosecutors might interfere with their "exercise of independent judgment."

Last year the Supreme Court held that illegally seized evidence would not trigger the exclusionary rule in court if the officer acted in the "good faith" belief that he was conducting a legal search and had a search warrant, even if the warrant turned out to have been erroneously issued by a judge. Taken together, that ruling and the decision in the Rhode Island case mean that while the

high court wants to make it hard for a criminal to beat a charge, the Justices couldn't care less about the officer's welfare.

Jerald R. Vaughn, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, put the result in a nutshell: "It's a heck of a situation when the police officer gets sued or held liable and the judge or magistrate gets off the hook."

Associate Justices Lewis F. Powell and William H. Rehnquist, who dissented in the 7-2 ruling, pointed out that the decision could "discourage police officers from seeking warrants out of fear of litigation and possible personal liability." They argued that the responsibility for making a legal judgment as to whether or not there is "probable cause" should be the job of a judge, not the policeman.

Since Congress has never bestowed immunity on judges and prosecutors — the courts have done that — it would seem that legislation might be the answer. But there is nothing in prospect that would either immunize the police or make judges and prosecutors liable, according to an IACP spokesman on legal matters. "My guess is that it would never go anywhere," he said. "Even with law enforcement organizations backing it, I just don't think it would fly." So at least for the immediate future, the low man on the totem pole — the police officer — will be the only person held accountable if a

jury finds that there was no probable cause for an arrest, even if the judge who issued the warrant said there was.

This doesn't necessarily mean that there will be a big jump in suits against police because, as James J. Fyfe of the Police Foundation pointed out, most victims of illegal arrests and searches are too poor to hire lawyers and couldn't prove that they suffered large monetary damages anyway. But already some 20,000 to 30,000 lawsuits are filed against police each year, according to Wayne W. Schmidt of the Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, which monitors such litigation. About a third of them are for false arrest, the charge in the Rhode Island case.

The police win the vast majority of such suits. The AELE hasn't made a full study of trends in police litigation for a decade, but Schmidt guessed that the results are about the same now: About one-fourth end with an out-of-court settlement in the citizen's favor, and the remaining three-quarters are decided for the officer. So we end on a cheery note despite the Supreme Court ruling in the Rhode Island case.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

## Ballistic knife offers new cause for police worry

Continued from Page 1

doesn't even penetrate the worst of the vests."

Griggs said that when "people in the know" were questioned as to whether vests were penetrated by the knife, they received answers ranging from not superficial penetration "on the sleaziest vests they could find."

Possibly only 1/16 of an inch of the tip of the blade penetrated the final layer, said Griggs, "which means there is no way that knife would have caused any injury to an officer if struck in the vest."

The ballistic knife has also surfaced in Anne Arundel County, Md., where one was seized from a motorcycle gang. "We had 11 search and seizure warrants and the knife was found in one of the gang's residences," said Officer Richard Molloy, a spokesman for the county police department.

A city ordinance has been introduced in nearby Baltimore that would ban the knife in that city. In Anne Arundel County, Molloy said, the state's attorney has voiced his belief that the knife is already illegal since it is operated like the outlawed switchblade knife.

But more than illegal, "it definitely is lethal," said Molloy. "I've fired the thing numerous times. I had six television stations here one day and I must have fired the thing 30 to 35 times. When we originally got the thing, it would go completely through the Baltimore telephone directory. It went off several times without me even touching the trigger."

The spokesman for the Florida Knife Corp. protested that "unless you're attacked by a phone book, that's hardly a scientific test." Griggs took vehement

exception to plans to outlaw possession of the knife, claiming that there have been no injuries caused by the knife and it has not been used for the commission of any crimes.

Griggs went on to assert that it is a "known fact in law enforcement" that a sharp, pointed object will penetrate an officer's body armor. "Body armor is designed to stop firearms, not sharp edged devices," he noted. "It will blunt or lessen the injury from knives but it will not stop them."

Notwithstanding Griggs's defense of the weapon, legislators have sat up and taken notice of the knife's lethal potential. Two state legislators from Nassau County, State Sen. Norman Levy and Assemblyman Arthur Kremer, have introduced a bill to ban possession of the knife.

New York State law currently makes the knife illegal only where there is proof of intent to commit a crime. The bill proposed by Levy and Kremer would impose a four-year prison term for possession of the weapon.

And, at the suggestion of District Attorney Dillon, U.S. Rep. Mario Biaggi of New York has said he will introduce Federal legislation to outlaw the knife. Biaggi's bill would reportedly prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale and possession of the knife, and impose an additional mandatory five-year prison term on anyone using the weapon in the commission of a crime.

"An officer who encounters a criminal carrying a ballistic knife would assume he or she was safe as long as they kept their distance," the Congressman said. "The criminal would clearly have the edge, and in a split second the police officer could be dead."

## Flashback



## 1942: G.I. Joes

Troops A & B of the North Carolina Highway Patrol, seen here lined up for review by Gov. J. Melville Broughton, were lured by criticism that some of them should be in the Army, so they got together and petitioned the Army to take them in as a unit. The more than 100 troopers heard Gov. Broughton read a letter from the Army stating that they were more useful in the job they were already performing. Besides, the Army told the troopers, new selective service rules prohibited the Army from taking them in as intact units.

Wide World Photo

# Forum

**Sugarmann:**

## Plastic handguns: terrorist's best friend

By Josh Sugarmann

In a terrifying example of progress outpacing common sense, the handgun industry is poised on the brink of the first major change in concealable firearms in this century — plastic handguns.

Incorporating resilient, lightweight polymers into their design, plastic handguns will render metal detectors ineffective. When broken down into their component pieces, they will easily deceive X-ray machines.

This new generation of handgun will appeal to numerous gun aficionados for a variety of reasons, but will be best suited for one in particular: terrorists. Unfortunately, we already have a glimpse of the future. Austrian plastics manufacturer Gaston-Glock has developed the Glock 17, the first handgun in the world to employ plastic in its structural design. This "handgun of the future" is almost half plastic. Only three of its major components are metal: the barrel, slide and spring. Including its clip, the 33-piece Glock 17 gun weighs only 23 ounces and can be field-detipped and reassembled without tools. It is currently the standard sidearm of the 25,000-member Austrian army.

Although Federal Aviation Administration officials admit that the Glock 17 is less detectable than an all-metal handgun, they maintain that it can still be spotted by standard security devices. Others aren't so sure.

Columnist Jack Anderson asserts that a Pentagon security expert has already shown how easily the Glock 17 can be smuggled aboard an airliner. By etipping the weapon down and disguising its metal components in his carry-on luggage, he twice carried the weapon through security checkpoints at the Washington National Airport.

Not surprisingly, Libyan leader Moammar Khadafi has expressed interest in acquiring 100 to 300 Glock 17s.

U.S. importation and distribution of the Glock 17 began in late January, and the company plans to begin producing the handgun here by the end of the year.

Common sense would decree that a nation girding itself for terrorist assault

Continued on Page 12

Josh Sugarmann is communications director for the National Coalition to Ban Handguns. His commentary originally appeared in the *St. Petersburg Times*.

**Sagarin & Maghan:**

## Private prisons, II: a history of failures

By Edward Sagarin

and Jess Maghan

The idea of operating prisons for a profit had its heyday after Reconstruction, when former slaves, other blacks and poor whites were rounded up for vagrancy and sundry crimes, and turned over in large numbers to private employers — and re-enslaved.

Although the practice declined somewhat toward the turn of the century, brutal profit-making prisons, public and private, continued to thrive. The American people were little aware of this situation until 1932, when a white prisoner, Robert Burns, escaped and wrote a best-selling book, made into a popular movie, "I Am a Fugitive From a Georgia Chain Gang!"

In a different but no less pernicious form, the new privatization movement offers society even less than did the one that petered out and then disappeared almost completely by the advent of World War II.

Why the interest in reviving a discarded failure? Partly the deregulation mania. Partly the desire to see more criminals behind bars and to have them serve longer sentences. Partly the belief that if private industry does it, the public, reluctant to approve bond issues or increase taxes, will not have to pay. Partly a strong belief that private industry can do things more cheaply and efficiently, with greater innovation than government.

But mostly we are surrounded by a lot of crime, with a huge number of people incarcerated and many more who ought to be, and there seems to be no answer to this frightening problem. On any given day in 1985 there were approximately 750,000 convicted felons in Federal and state prisons, all serving terms of more than one year.

The figure reaches about a million when we add those convicted but being kept in local jails and lockups to serve out terms of less than one year, and those awaiting trial in jails because they cannot make bail or have not been offered

release pending trial.

Now, there have been many suggestions to alleviate jail and prison overcrowding, in addition to the most obvious answer: to attack the social problems that create such a state of affairs. They include more funds for serious probationary and parole supervision, weekend sentences so that convicts can serve time and go to work, weekday sentences so that they can spend weekends with families already in dire distress, shock probation, restitution, halfway houses, therapeutic programs.

With profit-making prisons, the Wall Street companies, the architectural firms eager to build new facilities, the contractors who will be paid per prisoner have a vested interest in seeing that the incarcerated population of America increases. Whether that increase should take place is a matter of public policy and should be decided without the propaganda barrage of billion-dollar firms like E. F. Hutton and Shearson-American Express, two of the major corporations seeking a foothold in this business.

They can buy unlimited television and newspaper time and space, reach the highest political levels and unleash upon America a program to convince the public to lock up more and more people for longer and longer periods, carefully concealing that their motive is profit.

It is only an added irony that E. F. Hutton itself became involved in one of the largest white-collar frauds in American history. Is this the company to which we are going to turn over the prisons? Has it not made enough money already from the activities of unconvicted felons that it

Continued on Page 12

Edward Sagarin is a visiting professor of sociology and criminal justice at the University of Delaware. Jess Maghan, a doctoral student at the City University of New York, is a former president of the American Association of Correctional Training Personnel. This article originally appeared in the *Hartford Courant*.

## Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

### Drop plans for more police

"The big stall in City Hall has a bright side. Because Chicago's government is more than three months late in approving a 1986 budget, it's now so deeply in the hole that it finally has to make the payroll cuts it avoided for decades. Mayor Washington took the first step Tuesday with his proposal to pare about 1,000 positions from the '86 spending plan he prepared last fall. Most of them are vacant but would have been filled sometime during the year. The mayor talked about a 'hiring delay' in 600 of the jobs rather than permanent excision, but he can't be serious. The city won't have the money to fill those vacancies any time this year. And it won't be more flush next year, or for the rest of the decade, for that matter. The city simply cannot afford the additional 600 police officers Mr. Washington wants to hire this year. It already has the highest police force, based on population, of any major city except for Philadelphia. And if Police Supt. Fred Rice were allowed to carry out his plans to free uniformed officers from such assignments as managing auto pounds and towing abandoned cars, Chicago's ratio would exceed Philadelphia's. The 600 new officers appeared in Mayor Washington's budget only because his City Council opponents called for an additional 1,000. But each new officer costs the city \$38,000 a year, with benefits; after five years the bill rises to \$50,000. Paying \$18 million next year to quiet noisemakers is too heavy a price. Any big city has enough crime to put 600 extra police officers to good use. But Chicago has to make much better use of the ones it already has before it worsens its financial problems with this huge new expense. If the mayor strikes those 600 new officers from his budget, his council opponents will scream that he is soft on crime. He'll need a defense, and it should come from business, civic and community leaders who don't want more taxes, who will look objectively at the size of the Police Department and who are willing to push the council into giving Supt. Rice authority to make better use of his officers."

— *The Chicago Tribune*  
April 10, 1986

### Airport security must be tightened — now

"Security at Kennedy and LaGuardia airports can be described with a single word: nonexistent. That's the conclusion of a Post reporter who strolled — unchallenged — through sensitive areas at both airports the other day. He found open runway gates, unlocked doors and unrestricted access to refueling areas and passenger waiting lounges. Neither the local Port Authority, which operates the airports, nor the Federal Aviation Administration, which is ultimately responsible for security, disputes The Post's findings. A Port Authority spokesman, with unimpressive naivete, argues that 'part of the problem is this is America and our airports were designed for an open society.' That may have been fair comment in happier days. But in today's climate of terror, it's pretty thin gruel. Let's hope that it won't take a terror incident to jolt the FAA and the PA into action. The time to get serious is now."

— *The New York Post*  
April 23, 1986

## Letters

### Support our police

To the editor:

Ever since Congress enacted the Gun Control Act of 1968, the National Rifle Association and gun manufacturers have lobbied to loosen the law's restrictions on gun dealers and the sale of guns. Last year, the NRA launched an intensive campaign in support of legislation introduced by Sen. McClure, S. 49, and Rep. Volkmer, H.R. 946, that would permit the interstate sale of both rifles and handguns, preempt state and local laws to make it easier to travel between states with handguns and rifles, and ease restrictions on gun dealers.

I opposed the Volkmer bill for a number of reasons, while supporting another piece of legislation that was favored by every major police organization. The bill that I supported contained

several crime-prevention measures, including the ban of interstate handgun sales and mandatory police notification of handgun sales. Police notification was especially important because of its usefulness in identifying the lawbreaker when a gun is used in a crime.

Unfortunately, the only law enforcement provision that survived in the House bill was the ban on the interstate sale of handguns. The Senate will now take up this bill again. While it is not likely, it is my hope that they will see fit to add much needed anti-crime provisions to this legislation. No one wants to disarm our sportsmen and hunters. But it is vital that we support our police, 700 of whom have fallen in the last decade due to handguns.

THOMAS J. DOWNEY  
Member of Congress  
2d District, New York

Billy D. Prince is candid enough to preface a string of superlatives about the Dallas Police Department by saying, "Now don't just think this is a bunch of Texas big talk." That may well be, but even allowing for a certain amount of "everything's bigger in Texas" thinking, his unabashed praise for the department he has headed since 1982 gives even the skeptical observer pause to think that the Dallas PD might just be one of the best police departments in the country.

Taken at face value, Prince's assessment gives the clear impression that everything about law enforcement is coming up roses — yellow roses, presumably — in Dallas. True, Prince wouldn't mind adding a couple hundred extra officers to his force. True, the state prison system seems to be turning out hardened, experienced criminals as fast as Prince's officers can turn them in. But the silver lining is very much in evidence, whether in terms of the police department's unceasing fascination and experimentation with state-of-the-art technology, its strident emphasis on officer morale and upbeat community relations, or its growing legion of college-educated officers.

Not a bad position for a once shy rookie cop who rode in to town from Oklahoma on a summer day in 1964 and

has been a fixture in Dallas policing ever since. Prince is more than mere pitchman, however. His seemingly boundless enthusiasm for his job and his department works because of the equally boundless energy he seems to apply to his job. Perhaps it's a function of his relative youth (he was appointed chief at age 39 after 17 years with the department). More likely, though, is that the accomplishments of the Dallas police are a reflection of Prince's own background, which saw him overcome his shyness through a Toastmasters' program to improve his speaking ability. Any semblance of the row country boy was polished away as he earned associate's, bachelor's and master's degrees while on the job, and as he rose in meteoric fashion through the department's ranks. In short, Prince's background fills him with ample evidence that no problem is insurmountable for long.

If it's at the leading edge of progressive police thinking, you'll probably find it in Dallas these days. The police are experimenting with new cellular telephone technologies, digital data systems, the use of a local cable TV system to reach outlying police stations and the community at large, and nonlethal additions to the police arsenal. Moreover, there's a state-of-the-art aspect to the human side of policing as well. Whether it's getting officers out of their cars to walk and talk with

people, interacting on a regular basis with the city's private security forces or sending cops into the classrooms to preach a gospel of citizenship, respect for law and drug-abuse education, you'll find it in Dallas.

A number of surveys have indicated that the Dallas PD's efforts are paying off handsomely. Community relations seem to be excellent, morale is "better than ever," Prince boasts, and the department is now in the vanguard of a grass roots effort to effect major criminal justice reforms in the state of Texas. Nearly 150 Texas cities have lent their backing to a task force report that began as an internal study by the police department's Planning and Research Division. In simplest terms, the Dallas police are very big on research and development — not surprising, perhaps, when you're dealing with the best educated major department in the country, according to Prince. More to the point, though, the Dallas police are big on policing. "We get our strength from the community," Prince notes — and as quickly as you can say "sesquicentennial," the police of Dallas return the favor with law enforcement that's as progressive as it is service oriented as it is state-of-the-art. Allow Billy Prince the liberty of old-fashioned Texas bluster — all signs point to a jewel in U.S. policing.

**'You may not have to have college to be a police officer, but there's no question that it makes you much better than you could be without it. It opens your mind. You fit into the world better.'**

## Billy D. Prince

Police chief of Dallas, Texas



Law Enforcement News interview  
by Peter Dodenhoff

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** A nine-ribbon task force of private citizens in Dallas recently presented a series of recommendations regarding law enforcement and criminal justice. As you see things, how are those recommendations likely to affect policing, not only in Dallas but statewide?

**PRINCE:** Well, just to give you a little background, about a year ago our Planning and Research Division did a major study of the criminal justice system, to document the problems that we saw for other people who maybe didn't have a full understanding of what we were dealing with. As a result of that we made a presentation to the City Council, and out of that Mayor [Starke] Taylor appointed a task force of 70-some-odd citizens, chaired by a man named Charles Terrell, a former City Councilman. They broke up into six or eight subcommittees — on legislative needs, law enforcement needs, juvenile justice, drug and alcohol abuse, and so on. The recommendations deal primarily with things that, from a citizen's viewpoint, would be needed to help strengthen law enforcement and maybe help us in our fight against the criminal element.

The way I see them helping us is that one of the things

they're recommending is increasing the bed space at the Texas Department of Corrections. We have space for somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000 right now, and there are some 38,000 inmates in TDC. The task force is asking that the Legislature pass a law that would require bed space to be increased to 42,000 immediately, and that future bed-space ratios remain within 260 beds per 100,000 population. That would at least give us some more room in the penitentiary for some of these repeat offenders.

Right now one of the biggest problems law enforcement faces, here or anywhere else, is trying to deal with these repeat offenders and trying to deal with the severe abuse of probation, parole and overcrowding in the penal systems. We send a truckload of these people down to Huntville and two truckloads come back. These people are serving shorter and shorter sentences, so what it amounts to is that we'll catch a burglar after he's committed maybe 30 burglaries, and we'll clear those burglaries. We'll get him down there and they'll try him and he'll probably get probation. Then we'll catch him again after he's done maybe another 20 or 30, and we'll take him down and they'll either try him or they'll revoke his probation and he'll go down for maybe two years. Three or four months later he's back because of good time and early release. So we can't keep these repeat offenders in the penitentiary, and there is no such

thing anymore as swift and sure punishment. The system just totally breaks down after we apprehend them.

**LEN:** Other jurisdictions have emphasized, the arrest and prosecution of repeaters, with any eye toward at least keeping those who commit the most crimes off the street temporarily. From what you're saying, I gather that even that approach doesn't work in Texas?

**PRINCE:** We've done a couple of special projects like this, and it does some good; they do get some emphasis down at the county. But that does not solve the overcrowding problem, and there seems to be a mentality now, at the level where they're turning these folks loose, that one of the parole board's responsibilities is to control overcrowding in the prisons. Their primary thought, in my opinion, ought to be public safety, so we have a big clash of views there.

The problem remains that no matter how many more we arrest, or how much better we become at apprehension, until there's a better way of handling these people after we catch 'em, to decide who goes to prison, who stays in prison and who gets out, until some improvements are made in the system beyond law enforcement, we're not going to be very effective. You just can't

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**'Time and again the citizens of Texas have indicated that the number-one thing they feel their tax dollars should be spent on is protecting them and their property.'**



**CONVENTIONAL WISDOM:** A Dallas police officer speaks with a leader of the Dallas March and Rally Committee to discuss plans for protests at the 1984 Republican National Convention. Chief Prince says the news media found the police handling of protests "horning."

Wide World Photo

Continued from Page 9

continue to handle the same ones over and over. You've got to be able to handle one of 'em and put 'em aside for a while while you after another one.

**LEN:** Does the task force's report stress a need for interdepartmental communication and cooperation, between, say, the police, the prosecutors, the courts and the parole boards?

**PRINCE:** It would be nice if we had one system under one head somewhere, but I don't think lack of coordination is the problem. The problem really is that we arrest 'em, put 'em in the system, and the system is designed to try to get rid of 'em as fast as they can. Most of the time getting rid of 'em does not really address the public safety needs of our community. You put 'em on probation or they go out on bail, and these people continue to plague law enforcement. It's a relatively small percentage of people who account for 70 percent of our criminal problem. We've done studies here that show that of the people we handle, 47 percent of them have been arrested for something other than traffic violations before.

In addition, the task force is addressing the need for oral confessions in Texas. Texas is one of a very few states that do not allow oral confessions, and we feel that's certainly needed, and so does this group of citizens. So they're recommending that oral confessions be permitted in Texas, they're recommending that the bed space be increased, they're recommending that juveniles who are 15 or older who commit very serious and violent crimes be automatically taken before the judge for consideration and certification as an adult, to get them off the street. They also have recommendations there for additional drug abuse control, drug abuse training and prevention. They have provisions in there for homeowners who are going to get breaks on their homeowner's insurance for taking crime-prevention steps. They've asked for a revision of the law which would let building inspectors and people other than the police do some of the inspecting requirements, freeing up our officers to handle emergency situations.

They've got a real good package, with about 17 recommendations, and all of 'em are very helpful. They want to modify the exclusionary rule to try to get rid of some of the technicalities that are often thrown in the way of justice. If we can most of these done it'll be a big help to law enforcement in the next few years.

**LEN:** When your Planning and Research Division began work on what ultimately became this task force and its report, was there any notion that it would become quite so sprawling a proposition?

**PRINCE:** We had no idea where they would go. This was a group of citizens and we did not know what they would come up with or what their recommendations would be. The thing that was really encouraging to me, having been in law enforcement here in Dallas for 21 years now, is that within about 45 days I sat and listened to some of the subcommittee reports coming back, and they began to sound like police locker room talk. When they defined the problems, they were already sounding like police officers. It didn't take 'em very long to zero in on where the problems were, and ironically they were the same problems that we've been fussin' about for years.

### Boarding the bandwagon

**LEN:** Apparently there are 150 or so cities throughout the state that have endorsed the task force's recommendations. Does that give you any greater optimism as to the chances of these recommendations being adopted by the Legislature?

**PRINCE:** I'm very encouraged because we have an early start, we have a drum roll at the beginning now, and I think that by January of '87 that drum roll will be very loud and very widespread throughout Texas. I've just signed letters to all the police chiefs in Texas, cities of 25,000 population and above, and all of the police chiefs in my immediate area here, sending them information regarding this and other criminal justice reform that we feel is needed. We're asking all law-enforcement agencies, all police associations, sheriffs' associations, district attorneys' associations and police chiefs throughout Texas to become involved now, to begin to get the citizens enlightened about this problem, and to get the citizens organized so that in January the Legislature will receive a very clear, grass-roots message about the desire of Texas citizens to have criminal justice changed to take care of the victim for a while. I'm very optimistic that we're going to have some success. The task force that just gave its recommendations Wednesday is considering that Wednesday was the beginning of their job, not the end. They're going to follow this through and monitor these things and try to make sure that something happens. So they're not just going to file this away like a lot of reports and let it gather dust. I really think we can have an effect. If we don't this time, we've missed the best chance we've ever had.

**LEN:** Is there any likelihood that these proposals might become a kind of political football during upcoming election campaigns?

**PRINCE:** We're contacting not only the existing legislators in Austin but also the people who are running for office, trying to get commitments from them to support this criminal justice reform. I believe that we're going to be very successful. I'm going to be very disappointed if some major changes don't occur next year.

**LEN:** It's that good a package that politicians would be hard pressed to oppose it?

**PRINCE:** I just can't picture a politician opposing law enforcement and what's good for this state and this city, especially in light of all the polls indicating that law and order and good, strong law enforcement are the number-one priority for the public. Across Texas we've had numerous polls indicating that the citizens of this state want more prison space, and they want these people locked up and kept away, and they're willing to pay for it. We're going to commission another poll out of Sam Houston State University, whereby we will gather documentation as to the citizens' feelings regarding this, and that'll be submitted with our package.

**LEN:** Task force recommendations invariably cost money to implement, and of course the oil economy has not been kind to Texas in recent months. Might that have any impact on the chances of expensive proposals, such as expanding prison space, being adopted?

**PRINCE:** Obviously one of the main things that's going to be on the Legislature's mind is financing government, because of the reduction in oil prices and other things. But time and again the citizens of Texas have indicated that the number-one thing they feel their tax dollars should be spent on is protecting them and their property. Although I'm not familiar with the intricacies of state budgeting, I do know from budgeting in general that there is some room to shift priorities and to move some dollars around. Our people in Austin should take a real close look at what they're spending money for now, and I think they need to shift it into a top priority for law enforcement and improved criminal justice next year. If they get down to their last dollar in Austin, I believe that dollar should be spent on public safety, and I think this community and this state believe that too.

### Firm and folksy

**LEN:** An article that accompanied your appointment in '82 suggested that you would be taking a different approach to internal discipline than the "iron-fisted" style of your predecessor. Subsequently a local paper applauded you for taking a strict and consistent stand on disciplinary matters. Is there that much of a difference between your own style in this respect and that of former Chief King?

**PRINCE:** I believe the words I used was that I was going to be more "folksy" in terms of internal dealings with officers. What I've tried to do here is to have a higher visibility within the department. I've tried to use more staffing within the department in terms of rule changes and modifications, whether we're dealing with chase policies, shooting policies, choking policies or whatever it may be. We've set up methods where we send out these proposed drafts and let our street officers have input on them. Then we get 'em back and we look at 'em and we modify 'em and we listen to these people out on the street. I've really taken a strong approach, philosophically and by my actions, to try to demonstrate that our patrol officers on the street are the most important part of this police department. I've noticed clearly in the last two years that far fewer officers are in this office to be disciplined today than ever in the history of this department. I may have one every six weeks in here. In my first year or so in office we probably had one a week in here.

I promoted 185 people in four years to sergeant, lieutenant, captain or deputy chief, and every one of 'em has had this speech that I give to let them know what my philosophy is and where I want us to go in the department. The speech centers on three major areas of my values as to how we ought to handle this organization. One of those areas is how we handle our people — positive supervision. Basically it deals with setting the

# LEN interview: Chief Billy Prince of Dallas

proper atmosphere and environment so that people feel good about coming to work and about belonging to this organization, and that we treat 'em and we act like we are the number-one police department in the country, and not just talk about it. The sergeant or supervisor should probe for problems each day, have a lot of hallway conversations with people, a lot of informal contact with 'em, and constantly ask 'em, "How's it going? Anything I can do to help you do your job better?" And then not only to try to get problems resolved but follow up in a few days to make sure that they were resolved and they stay resolved. An example I use is that many of our command people have desks, and if we took a sledge hammer and popped the middle of their desks and made a big hole in it where they used to do their paperwork, they'd want that fixed. I point out to these people that are going to be supervising and commanding field officers that that automobile they work in eight hours a day is their desk; that's their workplace. It's extremely important to 'em, and when we have a problem with it we have to fix it for 'em or it'll affect their morale. I could give you a list of 20 or 30 little things that we've done that combine to make morale better than it's ever been. Our supervisors are doing a better job than they've ever done, too. We're not where I want us to be yet, but we're definitely headed in the direction that I want us to head in.

Now, in addition to positive supervision and problem-solving, the third main area is in how we treat citizens. What I tell 'em there is that I want them to supervise their people in such a way that we treat people with dignity and respect, and that we basically follow the golden rule — that we treat people like we'd want to be treated if they were in uniform and had the badge and gun and authority and we didn't. And they should never forget what it's like when they look in the rear-view mirror and see those flashing red lights. There's intimidation and a real powerless feeling that comes into a person when they see that. I don't care who they are, it's just natural. It's up to the officer to present a very professional image and approach in the way he acts and what he says to citizens when he talks to 'em. We've done extensive human relations training in our academy to try to emphasize to our officers that we want them to look just as hard for somebody to help as they do for someone to put in jail. I really believe that that's taking. Last year our workload went up 15 percent. We went from 608,000 calls dispatched to about 712,000, and at the same time our complaints went down 5 percent. There's a 20 percent swing there. I'm just amazed that the number of complaints we get is so low, and it's still going down. This year we're down about 5 percent again. There's a sense I get, in all the little things that I monitor, that basically morale is as good as it's ever been, that we have the strongest community support that we've ever had and that it's getting better all the time.

The Chamber of Commerce here has done five trend-line surveys, accurate to within five percent, of community attitudes toward governmental institutions in Dallas. They stack us up against the City Council, the city manager's office, the library, the schools and other institutions, and in all five of these surveys in the last four years the Dallas Police Department has come out as the most highly regarded governmental agency in this area — and not just by a little bit. We usually beat the next closest one by over 20 percentage points. So all of these things tell me that we're doing a pretty good job. We have a Park, Walk and Talk program where officers got out of their vehicles 65,000 times last year and walked for 15 to 40 minutes, just talking to people out from behind the windshield.

**LEN:** You make it sound like a marked change from the way matters stood before you became police chief. Would that be correct?

**PRINCE:** I feel like they are. Of course, I have a biased viewpoint, but my feeling is that the officers worked the Republican convention in '84 and did a superb job. We got accolades nationally and worldwide. Opinion shifted toward Dallas as being a first-class place to live. The press was really bored with it. We didn't have an incident. We helped to change the image of this city, the police department did. We've handled all kinds of trying and touchy situations and came out as true professionals, not only in my opinion but in the opinion of other people who've watched us.

**LEN:** You're also a big advocate of productivity in the department. Have productivity levels generally remained consistent with the addition of all these new programs?

**PRINCE:** What we've done there is we've shifted over 100 people from desk jobs and inside, non-police type work back to the street. The rule of thumb we used was that when we find an officer inside on a job we ask if it's a badge-and-gun type job. If not, we've tried to shift 'em back and put 'em into a crime patrol or more of a law enforcement type job. We've automated our reporting system to a direct-entry reporting system where we go straight into the computer with all of our reports. We have a DEARS program, a direct entry arrest system, whereby all of our arrest information goes directly into the computer. We've set it up so that other reports that are needed, like affidavits of prosecution and things like that, are printed out automatically by the computer so that it reduces duplication and extra efforts at report writing. Right now we're testing cellular telephones in some squad cars to find out what applications these phones are going to have, and we're finding some real good success there. We'll be putting mobile digital terminals in all of our squad cars starting the end of this year, and we're trying to get funding for AFIS, the automated fingerprint identification system, which'll go in hopefully within the next two years.

What we're trying to do is to remain on the top edge of technology, we're trying to remain progressive, and

**PRINCE:** The college requirement is a little misleading in that we're the best educated major police department in the United States right now. We have over 1,100 of our officers with bachelor's degrees, about 75 master's degrees and several Ph.D.'s. The average college hours per new rookie entering our academy over the last four years has been 90 to 100 hours, so the average education of our officers is going up all the time. We won that lawsuit in Federal court, which upheld our right to require 45 hours of college. This has not a detrimental effect on our ability to hire minorities. Here again, we're just like most major departments in that we're still having trouble getting as many minorities as we'd like. We go all over the country recruiting minorities, and that's all we recruit when we leave Dallas. In 1982 we had somewhere in the neighborhood of about 142 black officers and we now have over 225. We had 92 or 93 Hispanic officers, and today we have somewhere in the neighborhood of 120 or so. Minority strength today is about 15 point something percent, and we've grown in the last four years at about one percent a year in our minority strength. If you chart this out from where we've been to where we're going, you can project that eventually we're going to have a 20 to 25 percent ratio of minorities in the department. We're getting there; we're gradually increasing each year.

**LEN:** A number of other departments have shied away from requiring college credits before joining the academy, preferring instead to offer salary incentives to

**'We [should] treat people like we'd want to be treated if they were in uniform and had the badge and gun and authority and we didn't.'**

we're trying to make sure that we make the best use of the officers we have so that we can in good conscience ask for more if we need 'em. We've built several new substations, we've got money for a study of a new headquarters building and we have money for land acquisition for a brand new training academy, pistol range and driving course. When we get through with all of this, in about three or four years, we'll be in excellent shape for the next 20 years. And, of course, all of these things help morale.

**LEN:** At the time of your appointment the department was around 100 officers under authorized strength. Has this shortage since been taken care of?

**PRINCE:** We still need some more officers. We got so far behind for about a 10-year period that we were really at a very critical point, and we haven't recovered from that yet. When I took over we had something like 1,948 actual sworn officers; today we have about 2,175. We have grown considerably, and we've solved our inability to hire police officers. We're now hiring all they'll give us, and we're growing at a rate of 61 additional officers a year.

**LEN:** So all of what you've achieved in service and productivity has been done in spite of manpower shortages when compared to a growing population?

**PRINCE:** Well, workload growth was 15 percent last year, and we had a 3 percent increase in people. We're still not over the hump, but I think it's going to turn around. I'm hoping that sometime this year our workload may peak out and start back down. If that happens, and if we can stay with our staffing plans and our growth, we'll reach a point where we'll have more time to deal with the quality of investigations and deal with quality of police work. Right now we're just trying to manage the quantity.

## College material

**LEN:** The manpower issue seems to beg the question of recruitment, which was addressed in a court decision about two years ago dealing with the department's requirement of 45 college credits for rookie cops. Did that decision in any way affect your ability to recruit officers in sufficient numbers, and particularly minority recruits?

officers who go to college while in service. Why did the Dallas police take the approach that it did?

**PRINCE:** We believe that 45 hours is just a bare minimum. I wish we could pay enough that we could require a bachelor's degree. But we also have a college incentive program, a tuition-reimbursement program, which encourages people after they're on board to continue their education. We pay \$100 a month extra to anyone who has a bachelor's degree.

**LEN:** Did your own college background have an impact on your thinking regarding the value of college for your officers?

**PRINCE:** Yes it did. You may not absolutely have to have college to be a police officer, but there's no question that college makes you much better than you could be without it. What it does for you is it opens your mind, and it causes you to be more receptive to different viewpoints and types of people. A police officer's job really involves dealing with people and all their different problems. We deal with the lower five percent — the drunks, the ne'er-do-wells, the down-and-outs and the criminals, all of the bad parts of our society — and then in 30 minutes we may be dealing with the upper crust. So it really takes a person with a well-rounded view of our society and of themselves. A person who's educated has more self-confidence about their abilities, they know more about the world around them and they know more about society and human nature, so all those courses that you take in college really help you be a better police officer, or just a better citizen. You fit into the world better today if you're educated, and that certainly applies to police officers.

## Clean as a whistle

**LEN:** That same court ruling also affirmed a standard regarding marijuana use by recruits. Is there any lingering concern on your part, as there appears to be in other departments, that drug use is a problem among your officers?

**PRINCE:** What you have to go by there is evidence — police officers are trained to go by the evidence — and I have no evidence that that's a problem in our department. Now I'm not naive enough to think that we may not have isolated cases where someone may be involved

Continued on Page 14

# Private prisons — a failure

Continued from Page 8

must now add to its profits from convicted ones?

Will all of this cost less? The first experiences in Tennessee show cost overruns of \$200,000. Who will foot that bill? Will the prison be more efficiently run? Correctional training, from the newly hired correction officer to the highest administrator or warden, is extraordinarily complex. In Tennessee, during the course of one year, three different administrators had to be hired, each lasting not long enough to get acquainted with the upper echelons of the staff and the problems of the prison.

It should be further noted that racial and ethnic minorities and low social-class whites are disproportionately represented in the American prison population. Today they are under the care and control of a government in which blacks, Hispanics and others are

gaining a small share of power, at least a foothold. Corporate America is upper-class white. Only a few of its hirelings are minority people. Privatization places in the hands of the haves a tool to exploit and further enrich themselves at the expense of the have-nots.

There are other issues in the dangerous policy of privatization. Can a juror who owns stock in a company that is in the prisons-for-profit business be challenged because a verdict of guilt is to the juror's pecuniary interest? Who will be responsible if there is a lawsuit won by a convict who convinces a court that he has been subjected to cruel and unusual punishment? How can innovation be expected from a contractor who will not offer one iota more than the contract calls for and who does not have even the limited flexibility of the state and national correctional programs?

What influence will privatization have on therapeutic and parole programs? And have we learned nothing from the exposures of overcharges in which the government has paid preposterous prices to private contractors for ashtrays, toilet seats and private transportation by air between an executive's home and place of business?

The criminal justice system is often depicted as a funnel. There are many crimes, fewer reported, still fewer cleared by arrest. Of the people arrested, the number prosecuted is still lower. Of these, there is a decrease in the number found guilty, and then a large drop to those actually entering jails or prisons to serve time.

We suggest that privatization will not be a funnel but a tunnel; and that Wall Street firms and their subsidiaries in this profit-making business are the dark blight at the end of the tunnel.

Sugarmann:

# The terrorist's best friend

Continued from Page 8

would move swiftly to stop the importation and domestic production of this new breed of handgun. But President Reagan's staunch stand against inter-

national terrorism is second only to his opposition to handgun control — of any type.

Thankfully, New York Democratic Reps. Robert J. Mrazek and Ted Weiss place the public's welfare over the handgun-industry's private concerns. Recognizing that handgun manufacturers have never been known for their social conscience, Mrazek and Weiss are co-sponsors of the Terrorist Firearms Prevention Act of 1986.

The bill would require that any new line of firearm marketed in the United States after Jan. 1, 1986, be readily detectable by standard security devices such as X-ray machines and metal detec-

tors. The bill is pending before the House Judiciary Committee.

As hazardous as it may be, the Glock 17 is merely the Sputnik of plastic handguns. As technology improves, this new generation of handgun can only advance to the point where it will be virtually invisible to standard security devices.

In the same way that inexpensive, easily concealable Saturday-night specials are best suited for criminal use, technology has now given us a category of handgun ideal for terrorists intent on invading our airliners, public buildings and government offices; the hijacker special.

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# Manpower shortage fuels Port Authority overtime woe

Continued from Page 1

Authority police has been in the grip of a manpower shortage which, along with contract rules governing strictly voluntary overtime work, has allowed supervisors to accumulate enormous amounts of overtime pay.

According to Evangelista, the unions that represent both police officers and supervisors have been raising the manpower-shortage issue since as far back as 1973. "We do not have enough of a work force to cover all these posts and the Port Authority has been telling us for years and years that that is a management prerogative," he said.

That is not to say that the Port Authority has not taken any steps to hire new recruits and promote new supervisors. According to DeGeneste, his agency has been hiring an average of 60 new officers per class since the beginning of 1985. "We're packing in police recruits to adjust the police officer overtime," he said.

DeGeneste is also trying to build up the agency's central police pool so that it will be easier to replace sick or vacationing officers with others who would be paid straight time. For the last three or four years the central pool has only had about 30 officers, but DeGeneste hopes to boost that figure up to 150 by the beginning of next year. Of course, he conceded, there are some situations that call for a saturation of officers. In those cases, which cannot always be predicted, he said it is often impossible to replace officers on straight time.

In terms of promotions, DeGeneste said the logjam in the detective ranks has been broken, and he hopes to have a lieutenant's roster made up by July. "We had a lieutenant's written examination at the end of last year and are in the appeal process right now. We are going to have the oral examination within the next six weeks," he said.

The sergeant's examination, however, will take a bit longer. "When you have potentially 800 people who can take this sergeant's test, that in itself takes a long time. I can't see us able to fill the sergeant rank until the end of the year or early in 1987," he said.

As Evangelista sees matters, however, if were not for the news media breaking the overtime story, the unions would still be "begging [the Port Authority] to put more people on."

Perhaps the biggest bone of contention between the unions and the Port Authority is the

voluntary overtime policy. DeGeneste said the agency is negotiating to put a cap on overtime and revoke the voluntary overtime procedure. At present, an officer does not have to work overtime if he doesn't wish to. There are some officers, DeGeneste said, who have never worked overtime.

The unions, Evangelista said, believe that overtime should remain voluntary. "You take Lieut. Smith, he is more available because he has weekends off and many lieutenants do not want to give up the few Sundays that they may have off. This particular lieutenant has every Sunday off so he is more apt to want work one Sunday and take another Sunday off," Evangelista noted.

Lieut. Smith works out of an office at the Lincoln Tunnel supervising police activities at all six of the Port Authority's bridges and tunnels between New York and New Jersey. DeGeneste and others have praised Smith as a hard worker and a tough shift commander.

One factor contributing to the overtime problem, DeGeneste argues, is that the Port Authority police cannot easily transfer supervisors from one assignment to another due to the specialization inherent in policing facilities as different as airports, rail lines, bridges, tunnels and office buildings. But Evangelista disagrees, maintaining that just because a lieutenant works tunnels and bridges doesn't mean a lieutenant from another branch of Port Authority cannot fill in.

"They are not managing the overtime as it should be managed," said Evangelista. "It is because of their poor management that we are being the scapegoats."

DeGeneste is puzzled by the public outcry over the overtime earnings of officers such as Lieut. Smith. If in some way these supervisors were abusing the system, he said, then the uproar might be understandable. "An individual like Lieut. Smith is there when we need him. It's unfair to single someone out who's working overtime because he's needed, he's requested and he's not forced to work, but he's there."

Evangelista is convinced that the overtime situation will stabilize with the hiring of new recruits and the promotion of new detectives and supervisors. He added that it is not the union position to have an officer working numerous hours of overtime. "We want an individual to have a life style."

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# Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

## Drug abuse in the 80's put in perspective

The Substance Abuse Problems, Volume Two: New Issues for the 1980's.

By Sidney Cohen, M.D.  
New York: The Haworth Press, 1985  
323 pp. \$34.95 (hb); \$19.95 (pb).

By Raymond G. Kessler  
Attorney and Consultant  
El Paso, Tex.

Sidney Cohen is a well-known expert and writer on substance abuse, and his second volume in this series is an attempt to update the first volume with summaries of recent research findings. Approximately one-half of the book is devoted to cocaine, alcohol and marijuana, and this review will

focus mainly on those three portions.

Because of the increased public concern about cocaine, this second volume includes commensurately increased coverage of the abuse of this substance. Contrary to some earlier findings, Cohen contends that both tolerance and physical dependence occur among cocaine users, especially among those who inject or smoke cocaine. In general, Cohen seems pessimistic about the cocaine problem. Intravenous injection and smoking, which give more intense and quicker highs, is replacing sniffing. The price of cocaine may be going down while street quality is going up. "This is an ominous development," he writes, because high cost was a major

deterrent to heavy cocaine use. If the price falls significantly, large numbers of people who were previously kept out of the market "will be able to experience the initial highs and the eventual lows of cocaine."

Testing for marijuana use and the impact of that drug on learning and motivation are discussed, as is the controversial use of marijuana to alleviate some of the debilitating symptoms of chemotherapy. The author predicts that marijuana will eventually be proven to be a carcinogen. The negative effects of use on male and female reproductive functions are outlined, and Cohen strongly cautions pregnant women not to use marijuana.

The sections on alcohol include

discussions of hangovers, blackouts, blood alcohol concentration and single vehicle fatalities (SVFs). There appears to be a higher level of involvement of alcohol-impaired drivers in SVFs than in multiple vehicle fatalities (MVF). In addition the proportion of SVFs to all auto fatalities has increased steadily in recent years, reaching 61 percent in 1980. Those involved in alcohol-related SVFs, as compared to alcohol-related MVFs, tend to be younger and often manifest "socially deviant traits." Intoxication is seen as exacerbating the impulsive, risk-taking behavior often associated with youth.

Research with twins has led Cohen to conclude that there is an inherited vulnerability to alcoholism, although this vulnerability is a weak one and the environment is much more important a factor. Cohen stresses the role of the family, the use of alcohol to deal with stress and media portrayals of drinking. For some types of alcoholics, he contends, therapy aimed at turning them into controlled or social drinkers may "not be ethically justifiable." There is also a brief but insightful section on the particular problem of alcohol and the American Indian.

There are a wide variety of substances discussed in the rest of the book, ranging from caffeine to paregoric. Cohen also deals with a wide variety of issues. He contends, for instance, that the "only drug for which a genetic predisposition has substantial support is alcohol." Also treated

are substance abuse among adolescents and professional athletes.

In pondering the future, Cohen predicts that the 80's will be seen as the era of cocaine. But like all drug booms, he suggests, "this too will pass. Alcohol will remain the most widely and frequently abused substance. While there are many factors that will discourage alcohol abuse, stress, increased leisure time and the cultural matrix will keep the demand for alcohol up. While the heroin problem seems relatively stabilized, changing international conditions and the possible rise of synthetic opiates make it difficult to predict what will happen with opiate addiction.

Only a few of the 54 separate topic sections have been discussed here. Each section averages around five pages in length. Some topics are very specialized (e.g., "Benzodiazepine Receptors in the Brain"), while others are broader (e.g., "Drugs in the Workplace"). While the average reader could gain much from most of the sections, some are too technical.

There is a subject index and although there are lists of references or a bibliography at the end of most sections, none are footnoted, making followup by the reader more difficult.

Overall, this book is an excellent survey of new developments in our knowledge of substance abuse. Cohen has an excellent grasp, not only of the medical aspects of substance abuse, but of the sociological and psychological facets as well.

## Disorganized look at the problem of organized crime in America

Organized Crime in America.

By Jay Albanese.  
Anderson Publishing Company, 1985.  
136 pp. \$11.95 (pb).

By Thomas G. Eynon  
Professor of Sociology  
Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale, Ill.

This little paperback is divided into seven chapters, including an introduction, that discuss the history, politics, structure, investigation and prosecution of organized crime, among other things. The book proceeds from the author's position that "because much of what is written about organized crime is based on hearsay evidence or mere extensions of ideology, there is a need for objective and detailed information that meets a high standard of proof." Unfortunately, however, Albanese fails to tell us how or where to get the valid information, or in many cases to provide it himself, so we are left wondering how to draw reasonable conclusions about this topic.

The first 85 pages seem to be an exercise in debunking and trivializing the Federal Government's efforts to combat organized crime. The author asserts that there exists "...no evidence of the alien conspiracy claimed to exist by the Kefauver Committee." "No evidence was ever produced," he continues, "that the incident was more than a gathering of 65 men... nevertheless many people continue to see the Apalachin incident as evidence of an organized conspiracy of Italian-American criminals..."

Albanese notes the willingness of Senate investigators to accept the often uncorroborated testimony of mob stool pigeon

Joe Valachi, citing Dwight Smith's explanation that "The subcommittee wanted to hear what Valachi told them" — all of which suggests, Albanese argues, "a pre-existing ideological position of the subcommittee about the nature of organized crime, which was reflected in subsequent legislation."

In fact, Albanese goes on to note, "The available objective evidence has continually eroded the basis for any belief in such a criminal organization."

One is forced to wonder just how non-ideological or objective the author himself is, in the absence of any supporting data for his assertions that "meet the high standard of proof."

The author continues his assessment by stating that "Obviously, if no nationwide conspiracy exists, the need for these Federal laws is eliminated." The laws that can be eliminated are the laws relating to wire-tapping, witness immunity from prosecution in order to compel them to testify, and Title IX of the Organized Crime Control Act which defines racketeering activity.

Citing several studies, Albanese concludes that there are three views of organized crime (which he calls paradigms): the nationwide conspiracy attributed to Government reports; the local ethnic group model cited by the Albini, Ianni, Anderson and Abadinsky studies; and the local economic enterprise view found in research by Smith, Block and Reuter. Since the nationwide conspiracy view is discounted by Albanese, it leaves the perception that organized crime consists of local gangs, not very well organized, who are entrepreneurs in illegal activities. The author does not discuss the possibility that these local groups may be a na-

tional network, since he wishes to negate the national conspiracy point of view. It seems possible for local and regional organizations to work together across state lines, but research supporting this possibility is not addressed in this book.

Finally, the book suggests that decriminalizing some offenses would reduce the opportunities for organized criminals to profit in gambling, prostitution, drugs and loan sharking. This point of view needs more discussion and research analysis before it can be considered seriously. Furthermore, introducing this idea after the argument that organized crime is not very well organized and exists of local gangsters gives the reader the impression that there is not much to worry about regarding organized crime, so why is decriminalization needed?

One is left with the impression that this is not a good book about organized crime for several reasons. It appears to strongly push a point of view with little or no supporting evidence for that view, so that the literature cited represents a selectivity that excludes other kinds of evidence. Perhaps the author meant to imply that most Government reports on organized crime are worthless.

### Between the lines:

If you're a stickler for getting the most out of the average book on policing and criminal justice, you may be the kind of person LEN is looking for as a contributor of book reviews. No remuneration is offered other than the copy of the book in question and contributor's copies of the review. For details, contact the editor.

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# Jobs

**Assistant Professor, Police Administration/Criminal Justice.** The Department of Political Science at the University of North Dakota anticipates a vacancy for a tenure-track faculty position in the fall 1986.

Applicants should have an advanced degree in police administration or criminal justice with administrative experience in law enforcement. Ph.D. preferred. A secondary field in public administration is desired. Teaching responsibilities include courses in public administration program with emphasis on police administration and courses in criminal justice studies.

Appointment will be at the rank of assistant professor and the salary range is \$18,000 to \$24,000. To apply, send resume to: Ronald E. Pynn, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

**Terrorism Advisor.** The Terrorism Research and Communication Center, located in the U.S. Virgin Islands, is seeking candidates for the position of international operations advisor. Successful candidate will report to the director.

The position requires an individual who is a U.S. citizen with an accredited master's degree (doctorate preferred), at least 10 years supervisory experience in news, DOD-MI, NSA, DIA or CIA field operations abroad, and a basic knowledge of counter-terrorism tactics.

The position offers an annual \$75,000 renewable consultancy contract, and requires extensive travel abroad.

Send resume in confidence to: Thomas P. O'Connor, Director, TRACC, P.O. Box 1547, New York, NY 10163. Deadline: May 31, 1986.

**Police Officers.** The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is accepting applications for entry-level police officer positions.

Applicants must at least 21

years of age (no maximum) at time of testing, and must be a U.S. citizen with high school diploma or GED certificate. Applicants must also have vision no worse than 20/200 in each eye.

Excellent starting salary offered, along with comprehensive benefits package. Generous holidays, along with paid vacation and sick leave and excellent retirement benefits. Uniforms and equipment furnished by the department.

To obtain additional information or to apply, write or call: Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Personnel Bureau, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NE 89101. (702) 386-3497.

**Training Coordinator/Administrator.** The Criminal Justice Training and Education Center in Toledo, Ohio, is seeking an experienced administrator.

Responsibilities of the position include: course design, scheduling, monitoring and report writing. Candidates should have a background that demonstrates hard work, reliability and self-motivation. Bachelor's degree required, master's preferred. Law enforcement or related experience is required, and experience as a teacher or trainer is preferred.

Salary ranges from \$26,000 to \$30,000 depending on qualifications.

To apply, send resume, including references, to: Director, Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614.

**Police Officers.** Trinidad, Colo., a city of 10,000, has entry-level openings for police patrolmen.

Applicants must have at least a high school education, and must be at least 21 years old at time of appointment. Candidates must be able to successfully pass a written test, physical agility test, polygraph exam, psychological screening, medical examination and state certification. Applicants will be notified of next test date. Starting salary is \$13,166 per year, plus benefits.

Apply to: Trinidad Police

Department, P.O. Box 776, Trinidad, CO 81082.

**Police Officers.** The City of Arlington, Tex., is seeking new officers for its police department. Arlington is located near Dallas and Fort Worth.

Applicants must be between age 21 and 35, with weight proportionate to height (maximum weight is three pounds per inch of height). Vision must be no worse than 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20, and applicants must have a college degree.

The position of police officer offers an entry-level salary of \$2,153. Among the fringe benefits are three to four weeks paid vacation (depending on longevity), nine paid holidays per year, paid health and life insurance, college tuition reimbursement program, sick leave, and all uniforms and equipment furnished.

To obtain further information, write to: Police Recruiting Office, Arlington Police Department, 6000 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX 76013.

**Police Officer, Certified.** The Tucson Police Department is recruiting quality certified police officers. Candidates must be currently certified by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council or an equivalent certifying agency of another state. Applicants must be at least 21 years of age at the time of completion of academy.

Candidates must also meet the following requirements: vision no worse than 20/100 uncorrected in each eye, correctable to 20/20 in one eye and 20/30 in the other; pass written and physical fitness tests; undergo comprehensive background investigation, psychological evaluation, placement interview and medical examination, and pass polygraph examination.

Preference will be given to applicants who meet all of the following criteria: employment with an agency serving a popula-

tion greater than 50,000; street experience in excess of one year, and law enforcement employment that includes at least some portion of the 12-month period prior to application. Minimum starting salary is \$1,771 per month; maximum starting salary is \$1,968 per month.

Inquiries should be directed to Sgt. Mariann Hermosa-Hardy, Recruitment Coordinator, Tucson Police Department, Personnel Section-Recruiting, P.O. Box 1071, Tucson, AZ 85702-1071. Telephone: (602) 791-4529.

## LEN interview: Dallas Chief Billy D. Prince

Continued from Page 11

with something, but from my perspective it would be very limited. I have no evidence of any, and I can tell you that the most important control on that is peer pressure, and the atmosphere, the ethos in our department would not accept that.

**LEN:** Have you or others on your staff been looking into some sort of all-encompassing drug testing program, such as the President's organized crime commission recommended?

**PRINCE:** The only thing that we're doing right now is a test on our entry level. I have no plans at this time to try to do any type of testing of existing people, simply for the reason I gave you earlier. If I began to see evidence that we needed it, then I certainly wouldn't hesitate to try and implement some type of program. But right now I believe we're probably the cleanest major police department in this country. It's an atmosphere that's just pervasive throughout our organization, and this atmosphere doesn't just happen overnight. It's something that comes from years and years of having certain standards and principles that you live by. We have that in the department. Probably the major strength of our department is the tradition of excellence and the tradition of being professional and above reproach, and not putting up with anything that degrades us or degenerates us from our standards.

## Newark PD, prosecutor in overtime pay dispute

Continued from Page 6

judges and D.A.'s investigators. The investigators, Knox said, do not use "the right kind of discretion" in issuing subpoenas. "They claim that they are pressured by the courts, so I think indirectly the courts are to blame for it."

Knox added that if judges want officers available for cases, whether they are required to give testimony on that day or not, then there is an "apparent problem with the whole system." Knox said the best way to resolve the dilemma would be to "get together and see if we can't address ourselves to this apparent abuse."

Posseumato said judges generally do not want to know why an officer cannot be present. If the officer is not there when summoned, he said, he will be fined in contempt. "They have an horrendous overtime and court time situation at the end of the year as far as the budget is concerned," he said. "We don't create these problems. We are bound to go by law. If these officers are going to court a lot and are being paid for it, it's because they're doing their jobs."

Knox said that County Prosecutor Schneider has taken exception to provisions of the union contract, claiming that the city negotiated a bad contract. "That's not the case," said Knox. "On a couple of occasions we have

had guys punching in when the defendant was dead. That certainly can't be the responsibility of the subpoena control officer. It has to be the responsibility of the county investigator who issued the subpoena."

Posseumato added that the grand jury has said that be, as president of the union, should renegotiate a contract. "That's a bunch of bull," he said. "I don't tell the grand jury how to conduct their business and they shouldn't tell me how to conduct mine."

Schneider was unavailable for comment.

The county prosecutor's office was dealt a great deal of criticism in the grand jury's presentment, according to Tom Cannon, a spokesman for the state attorney general's office, which investigated the court overtime question. "The prosecutor does have pressure from the judges, the judges want somebody ready there at all times. That means that police officers have to be there and they have to be standing by even though, realistically, they probably will not be called."

"It just seems, from our point of view, that there was no real control," Cannon added. "Judges want the cops there, the prosecutor is doing his best to see that the judge's wishes are followed and the cops maybe are taking advantage of a situation where there is no control. There's some blame to go around for a lot of people."

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# Upcoming Events

## JULY

- 1-2. Contemporary Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.
- 2-3. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.
- 7-11. Investigation of Missing Children. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Minneapolis/St. Paul. Fee: \$375 (member agency); \$425 (nonmember agency).
- 7-11. Locks & Locking Devices. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.
- 7-11. Investigation of Economic Crime/White-Collar Crime. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).
- 7-19. Executive Management Course. Presented by the Police Management Institute, University of Houston-Downtown. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$495.
9. Critical Incident Communication for Dispatchers. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Oklahoma City. Fee: \$45.
- 9-13. World Congress of Victimology. To be held in Lake Buena Vista, Fla. For further information, write or call: World Congress, 2333 North Vernon Street, Arlington, VA 22207. (703) 528-8872.
- 14-15. Contemporary Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$350.
- 14-16. Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 14-18. Comprehensive Police Intelligence Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Colorado Springs, Colo. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).
- 14-18. Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.
- 14-19. Progressive Patrol Administration. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).
- 15-17. Introduction to Narcotic Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.
- 16-18. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$250.
- 21-22. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Toronto. Fee: \$350.
- 21-23. Executive and Diplomatic Protection. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in London, England.
- 21-25. Managing the Criminal Investigation Function. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).
- 21-25. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.
- 27-30. Joint Summer Conference. Cosponsored by the National District Attorneys Association and the Ontario Crown Attorneys Association. To be held in Toronto, Canada.
- 27-31. Ninth Annual Vehicular Homicide/DWI Conference. Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$340.
- 28-29. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Quebec. Fee: \$350.
- 28-29. Contemporary Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Madison, Wis. Fee: \$350.

Madison, Wis. Fee: \$350.

28-30. Institutional Crime Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

28-Aug. 1. Police Personnel Administration. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Reno, Nev. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).

28-Aug. 8. Basic Drug Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

29-31. Police Discipline. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$300.

## AUGUST

4. Symposium on Psychological Screening of Police Candidates. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$175 (member agencies); \$195 (nonmember agencies).

4-8. Managing a DWI Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

11-15. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

11-15. Managing the Police Training Function. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Reno, Nev. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

11-15. Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

12-15. Crime Analysis. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

12-15. Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

13-14. Contemporary Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Savannah, Ga. Fee: \$350.

18-20. Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

18-20. Public Information Officer's Seminar. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. To be held in Dallas.

18-20. Anti-Terrorism/Crisis Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$250.

18-22. Criminal Profiling. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

18-22. Surveillance Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

18-22. Investigation of Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

18-22. Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

18-23. Mid-Level Management Course. Presented by the Police Management Institute, University of Houston-Downtown. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$495.

19-21. Street Survival II. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Valley Forge, Pa. Fee: \$110.

20-22. Police Dispatcher Training. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

24-29. 27th International Drug Conference Exhibit Program. Presented by the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association. To be held in Arlington, Va.

25-29. Measuring and Improving Police Productivity. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Daytona Beach, Fla. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

25-29. Internal Affairs/Deadly Force. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. To be held in Dallas.

25-29. Video Production for Police. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Virginia Beach, Va. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

25-29. Police Executive Development. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

28-28. Street Survival II. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$110.

27-29. Conference on Organized Crime. Cosponsored by the International Association for the Study of Organized Crime and the University of Illinois at Chicago. To be held in Chicago.

## SEPTEMBER

3-5. Street Survival II. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$110 (three days); \$75 (first two days); \$40 (third day only).

4-June 20, 1987. Police Administration Training Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$6,000, plus \$965 for student activities, medical services, field trips and matriculation fee.

5. STOP (Survival Tactics on Patrol) Seminar. Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$25.

8-9. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.

8-11. Technical Countermeasures. Presented by the Perseigne Institute of Security. To be held in New York.

8-12. Microcomputer Workshop for Traffic Supervisors. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$450.

8-12. Microcomputer Workshop for Governor's Highway Safety Representatives. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.

8-12. Drug Unit Commander Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$350.

8-12. Interview and Interrogation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

8-19. At Scene Accident Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$550.

8-19. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

8-19. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

8-11. Terrorism & the Nuclear Industry. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Montreal. Fee: \$450 (member agencies); \$500 (nonmember agencies).

9-12. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

15-19. Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Eugene, Ore. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

15-19. Surveillance Workshop. Presented by Ectman Kodak Company. To be held in Rochester, N.Y.

15-19. Field Training Officers' Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$350.

16-19. Developing Police Computer Capabilities. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

## Directory of Training Sources Listed

- American Jail Association, c/o Beth Love, AJA Project Coordinator, Contact Center Inc., P.O. Box 61826, Lincoln, NE 68501. (402) 464-0604.
- ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.
- Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davis Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 476-8790.
- Calibre Press, 686 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.
- Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3306.
- Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.
- Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center, 3055 Brighton-Henrietta Town Line Road, Rochester, NY 14623-2790. (716) 427-7710.
- Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. (209) 575-6467.
- Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. (419) 382-5665.
- Dade-Miami Criminal Justice Assessment Center, Attn: Dr. Arthur L. Benton, 11380 N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami, FL 33187. (305) 347-1476.
- Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.
- Eastman Kodak Company, Attn: Leo Schilling, Law Enforcement & Security Markets, 343 State Street, 6th Floor, Building 20, Rochester, NY 14650.
- Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.
- Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1458, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel: (404) 666-6105.
- Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3591, nat. 319.
- Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4667 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.
- Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Ocoeeville, GA 30601-3697.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Galtersburg, MD 20676. (301) 948-0922.
- International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. (312) 953-0990.
- International Association for the Study of Organized Crime, St. Xavier College, Chicago, IL 60655. (312) 779-3900.
- Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. (216) 672-3070.
- Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.
- Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. (203) 655-2906.
- National Alliance for Safe Schools, 501 North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. (512) 396-8665.
- National Association of Fire Inspectors, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. (412)

678-9501.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Perseigne Institute of Security, 88 Vestry Street, New York, NY 10013. (212) 431-1016.

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0262.

Police Management Institute, University of Houston-Downtown, 1 Main Street, Room 1001-South, Houston, TX 77002. (713) 221-6690 (in state); 1-800-527-3127 (outside Texas).

Professional Police Services Inc., P.O. Box 10902, St. Paul, MN 55110. (612) 484-1080.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22811. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 586-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 590-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Penn-

sylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 738-8155.

Western Society of Criminology, c/o Joyce McAlexander, School of Public Administration, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182. (619) 265-6224.

vestigators, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. (312) 939-6050.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lillian Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8289.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 6970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National District Attorneys Association, 1033 N. Fairfax Street, Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22314. (703) 549-9222.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 778-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-6119.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Officer in Trouble Seminar, c/o Capt. William Freeman, Seminar Director, 19401 St. Johnsbury Lane, Germantown, MD 20874. (301) 953-7224.

Pennsylvania State University,

# Law Enforcement News

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## Keeping terrorism out of the heartland:

Growing concern about international terrorism has prompted many people to rethink America's vulnerability. Among those who have taken a 'be prepared' stance is the Wayne County, Mich., Sheriff's Department, which has deployed a crack corps of antiterror specialists to keep a lid on things at the Detroit International Airport. Take a look behind the scenes, on **Page 5.**



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